PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 13. to Rs.285. Motor Cycles from Rs.1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 47 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1921. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O.
AND
### BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1921 | | |
| 30th April | "SICILIA" | 6,707 |
| 7th May | "MANDALA" | 8,246 |
| 16th " | "SOMALI" X | 6,744 |
| 14th " | "NALDERA" * | 15,225 |
| 21st " | "MOREA" | 10,890 |
| 28th " | "CALEDONIA" | 7,572 |
| 4th June | "SARDINIA" | 6,580 |
| 11th " | "DONGOLA" | 8,056 |
| 18th " | "MALWA" * | 10,941 |
| 25th " | "NORE" | 6,703 |

X Extra steamer to Port Said and London only, conveying only second saloon passengers.

* Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Far £12/10/- inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

**BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.**

| Date 1921 | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 20th April | "A HOBRA" — | 8,288 |
| 5th May. | "MANDALA" — | 8,246 |

**P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.**

| Date. | Steamer. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 1921 | | |
| 12th May | "DUNERA" | Calls Colombo-Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai. |
| 27th " | "NARKUNDA" | Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |

**SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.**

| Date About | Steamers. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 8th April .. | LINGA .. .. .. | Karachi direct. |
| 11th " .. | LHASA .. .. .. | Karachi Coasting 10 a.m. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. B. I. saling may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

## NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

| Steamers | Tons | Sailing about | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| * A Steamer | ..... | In May | Montreal |

* If sufficient inducement offering

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

**REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.**

| Steamer, | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lusos Maru .. | Y. Ishikawa. | 24th April | 4th May. |
| Malay Maru .. | T. Shimazaki | 29th " | 5th " |
| Kisado Maru .. | W. Muir | 29th " | 11th " |
| Indus Maru .. | R. Vano. | 4th May. | 16th " |
| Saigon Maru | T Watanabe | 13th " | 25th " |

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Maru. | S. Iriye. | 4,352 | 9th April | 24th April |
| * Heinan Maru | K. Watanabe | 4894 | 2nd April | 30th April |
| Calcutta Maru. | G Matsuhita | 5,339 | 21st April | 3rd May |
| Wakasa Maru. | B. Tsuda. | 0,074 | 12th May | 24th May |
| † Nagano Maru | K Tsukuda | 38 4 | 17th " | 19th " |
| Hakata Maru. | T. Sasaki. | 5,970 | 23rd May | 4th June |

†This steamer from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

* This Steamer as no Passenger accomodation.

For Freight and passages apply to
E. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Bombay Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara, | Bombay, |
| Baghdad, | Calcutta, |
| Bahrein, | Colombo, |
| Basrah, | Hillah, |
| Basrah City | Mosul. |

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 995,00
Reserve Fund ..... £ 265,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.t., Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loan and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custod and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND .. $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokoha |
| Hongkow | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON
Agents.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | 70,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
M. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

## BANKING.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISD CAPITAL.
2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid ..... 3,75,00,000
72,378 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid ..... 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 ..... 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ..... 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras
LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princes Street, E. C. 2.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.
BRANCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agra | Hyderabad (Sind) |
| Ahmedabad | Indore |
| Ahmedabad City | Jalgaon (East Khandesh) |
| Akola | Jalpaiguri |
| Akyab | Karachi |
| Allahabad | Lahore |
| Alleppy | Lucknow |
| Amraoti | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Bangalore | Madura |
| Bellary | Mangalore |
| Benares | Masulipatam |
| Bimlipatam | Moulmein |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Nagpore |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Narayangunge |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Negapatam |
| Broach | Ootacamund |
| Calcutta (Clive St.) | Patna |
| Calcutta (Harrison Rd.) | Poona |
| Calcutta (Park St.) | Quetta |
| Calicut | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| Cawnpore | Rangoon |
| Chandpore (Pay Office) | Salem |
| Chittagong | Secunderabad |
| Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur) | Serajgunge (Pay Office) |
| | Simla |
| Cochin | Sholapur |
| Coimbatore (Sub-Agency Erode) | Sukkur |
| | Surat |
| Colombo | Tellichery |
| Dacca | Trichinopoly |
| Delhi | Trivandrum |
| Counter (Outstation Benawda) | Tuticorin |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhan | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted. Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the ocal Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,88,78,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,835
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 3,50,000/
BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandatal.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annam. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. B. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Pet Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING.

### THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability for Calls ... | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... | Rs. 2,63,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England, and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

### THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... | 5,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | 3,97,61,500 |
| CALLED-UP CAPITAL ..... | 60,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 16-3-20 | 59,75,150 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

### BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 23,86,280 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 16,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund ..... | Yen 50,000,000 |

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE, 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta. NATIONAL INDIAN ASSURANCE CO. LTD. MARTIN & Co. Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs before.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. BYAS, Branch Secretary, LISTER'S BUILDINGS, 33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

### THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
*Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.*
Further particulars from:—
Post Box 22, 'Phone 5305, KHOSLA & CO. Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

## BANKING.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1913.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 50,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 47,28,900 0 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 18,33,254 15 2 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 15,70,264 2 0 |

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Montgomery |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Peshawar City |
| Calcutta | Jammu | Patiala |
| Delhi | Karachi | Quetta |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Rawalpindi |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Hapur | Umballa City | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
WES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager

## HOTEL.

### THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
### RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a Speciality,
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

### EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

## INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

### THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
*For particulars apply to:—*
The Secretary or The Chief Agents, 809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & CO. Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs in instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

# The Bombay Chronicle

## Business Notice.

*All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
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Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6 |

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.


## PERSONAL.

### NOTICE.

MISSING—Information is required as to the whereabouts of Mr. G. St. G. Gray who left the S. S. "Beme" in Hooghly Dr Dock, Calcutta, on 7th October, 1920.

DESCRIPTION.—Age about 28, height about 5ft. 7in. Clean shaven, thin, dark pointed face, noticeable for his very rapid speech, has soldier's gait. Information to Box No. 2382, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" C 9155

P.A. C9155

## TENDERS.

### PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings, which are erected and can be seen in the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, on payment of Re 1 for each Form.

All tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona, not later than 15 days from the date of issue of this Press Notice.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

No. 5 Buildings, 125ft. by 37ft. wide, including verandahs, with Corrugated Iron and Planked Walls, Shahabad Stone Floors, Single Mangalore Tiles on Corrugated Iron Roofs, and panelled and Glazed Doors.

Value at date of erection Rs. 16,188 each.

No. 2 Buildings from 309ft. to 350ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs.

Specifications as above.

Value at date of erection from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 44,000 each.

No. 5 Buildings, 445ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs. Specification as above.

Value at date of erection Rs. 37,000 each.

Besides numerous auxiliary buildings as detailed in Tender Form.

Total value of all buildings at date of erection is 5½ lakhs approximately.

O 8889

### STEAMER FOR SALE.

Under instructions received from

THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy steamers.

| Name of Steamer. | Gross Tonnage. | Net Tonnage. | Built |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHOW FA | 1646 | 1056 | 1888 |
| MANILA | 1790 | 1100 | 1904 |
| WONG KOI | 1777 | 1115 | 1896 |
| ANGHIN | 1613 | 1001 | 1903 |

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained in application to, and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. Boustead and Co., Ltd., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay; and the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders should be lodged with Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Calcutta. The Tenders which must be in sterling will be opened on Friday, 17th June 1921, and must be valid for fourteen days after that date.

A deposit of five per cent. of the sterling amount tendered will be required to be made to the B. I. S. N. Company's Agents at the port of offer when the Tender is lodged.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

16, Strand Road, Calcutta. C9091

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921. C8859

### FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre.' For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

### NOTICE.

THERE will be three days races at Mysore on 18th, 21st and 23rd June, 1921. First entries close on 10th May, 1921. For particulars apply to

SADEQ Z. SHAH,
Honorary Secretary,
Mysore Races.
C9114

### WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Court in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100—10—250 per mensem with prospect of further promotion. A good knowledge of Guzerati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma, not later than the 15th May, 1921.

R. G. MCDOWALL,
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.
Rangoon, 7th April, 1921. 9046

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS of the Emperor Edward Spinning Manufactoring Co. Ltd., for Rs. 2,350 only (Rupees two thousand two hundred and fifty) on 15 shares Nos. 2616/28 and 1883/84 in the names of my late father Vallabhdas Hemraj and myself have been LOST STOLEN or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against dealing with the Dividend Warrants in any way and are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

The particulars of the Dividend Warrants are as follow:—

25th D/W for Rs. 750 for the half year ended 31st Dec. 1918.

27th D/W for Rs. 1,500 for the half year ended 31st Dec. 1919.

Bombay 22nd April, 1921.

(Sd.) GOVINDJI VALLABHDAS,
Share Broker,
Savoy Chambers,
Dalal Street.
R 71

### MATUNGA TRAGEDY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the C. K. P. residents of Matunga, was held on 21st instant when "THE VIRARATNA PRABHAKAR SULE SMARAK FUND COMMITTEE," was formed to commemorate the unselfish and daring deed of Mr. Prabhakar Balkrishna Sule, who lost his precious life in trying to save a Bania family attacked by armed dacoits on the night of the 6th March, 1921. Several sympathetic members of the public have already expressed their desire for such a committee coming into existence. It is proposed that the memorial will be in accordance with the general wish of the subscribers. Sympathetic and appreciative members of the public are invited to forward their subscriptions and suggestions regarding the memorial to the joint Secretaries on the following address:—

V. T. PATANKAR, B.A., L.L.B.,
Joint Secretary,
"The Viraratna Prabhakar Sule Smarak Fund."
Khada Matunga Rangaries Chawl,
R 60 Bombay No. 19.


50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-6 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—

HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Bombay No. 2.


## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STORES LIMITED.

INFORMATION.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Company has obtained Business Certificate from the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies and arrangements have been made to open a stores at the Sandhurst Road, Bombay Those Shareholders who have not paid Allotment Money till now are requested to pay the same immediately so as to avoid the same being forfeited.

(Sd.) GOVERDHANDAS VALLABHDAS & CO.,
By Order of the Board.
Bombay, dated April, 1921. C 9086

### INDO LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

INFORMATION.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificate to commence business under Sec. 103 (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII, 1913, has been secured on 4th day of April, 1921.

Business enquiries will now be received from the share-holders and merchants.

For the Indo-Lusitania Resources Development Company, Limited.

(Sd.), C. BALOOBHAI & COMPANY,
Agents.
Dated, 22nd April, 1921. C 9128

### VILLE PARLE TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 2.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, I, Captain E. M. GILBERT-LODGE, Arbitrator appointed by Government in their Order No. S.A.592, dated the 9th February, 1921, do hereby give notice under section 30 of the Town Planning Act that I have opened enquiries from Thursday, the 21st instant, in respect of the above scheme at my office of the Development Directorate at Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, and have fixed the last hearing on Friday the 29th instant.

All persons interested in the lands included within the limits of the scheme are requested to attend before Friday the 29th instant at the above mentioned office and state their objections, if any, to the draft scheme and valuations prepared by the Local authority.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate.
C9129


KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

A Few of our Rates:—

SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each.
„ CASHMERE „ Rs.2/8&3/8 each.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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STICKS

Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapr—Myrrabolams—Momial Bilajit—Kis tyoga, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

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FIXTURES

ACCESSORIES

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
Humum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.


## AMUSEMENTS.


THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SCREEN

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
AND LOVELY
BEVERLY BAYNE
IN THE
"DIPLOMATIC SERVICE"

A Vivid Story of Love and International Politics. Adapted and produced for the

METRO PROGRAM.

"AROUND THE TOWN."

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES Ld.
present
"LIVE SPARKS"
featuring
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
and his own Company.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK

"CASH CUSTOMERS"

A POLLARD COMIC.

THE EMPRESS

COMING SHORTLY

"Dhruva Charitra"

produced by

MADAN THEATRES LD.

The first super "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece. A Pouranic spectacle of unusual splendour,.

WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

See the Motor Jump to day & Saturday

LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
at Charni Road
5 DAYS ONLY

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
and
Menagerie

Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind.

CROWDED EVERY NIGHT
3rd change of Programme

More clownish antics by Mr. FRANK.

Mr. Herambrao Patwardhan's
daring feats with his powerful
LIONS AND CHEETHAS
Greatly appreciated.

J. Carson's Wonderful Motor Jump

has become a household word in Bombay. Don't forget to see Frank and his
MATHEMATICAL DOG BOBBY
doing addition and substraction—an act defying all human intelligence. If you really wish to have an enjoyable evening please pay a visit to our Circus.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 1 & As. 8.

V. G. PATWARDHAN, R. V. PATWARDHAN
Proprietor Manager

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT

RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE ROCKIES

EPISODE 7. TROUBLED WATERS
EPISODE 8. DANGER TRAILS

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
FROGS HEART
CARTOON

SERPENTINE TRAINS BILLIE
A 2—Reel Comic

TIME:
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.

MATINEES—Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p. m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW


## AMUSEMENT.


THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45

LAST FEW NIGHTS

GEO. T. BATTY
presents
"THE NEW VERSATILES"
"THE NEW VERSATILES"
THIRD COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES !!
NEW SKETCHES ! NEW JUGGLING !!

A Delightful Musical Cocktail of the choicest ingredients, served in an entire New and Novel manner.

"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE."
TO-MORROW AT 9-45
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT !
THE ITALIAN PRIMA LONNA.
"SIGNORA GONSALEZ"

In excerpts from Famous Grand Operas,

1. Romance..Forza del Destino.. VERDI.
2. Romance..Madam Butterfly .. PUCCINI.
3. Valse ..Come le Rose ..G. LAMA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
SUCCESSFUL PICTURE BILL!
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
A 6 reel Photo-play:

"JUST A WIFE"

Adapted from the play by EUGENE WALTER.

A Society Drama in which the "Eternal Triangle" provides the basis for the plot. Familiarity doesn't always breed contempt—sometimes it breeds love. She started out wanting to be his secretary and business adviser and ended up by wanting to be his wife. Fate decreed that she was to give a great deal and get little.

Also a reel of good comic:
"THOSE PANTS."

Prices:—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
Present To-night a
VITAGRAPH SUPER-PRODUCTION
"THOROUGHBRED"
(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)
featuring the celebrated, popular Star
ALICE JOYCE
The topical and get in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS Present
TO-NIGHT
A powerful Indian Mythological Photo-drama with.
deep, religious fervour,
"Krishna Sudama"
(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)
Produced on a magnificently lavish scale by the Kohinoor Film Company.
To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.
TO-NIGHT
Four Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Vitagraph Serial
THE SILENT AVENGER
featuring the popular screen idols
WILLIAM DUNCAN
AND
EDITH JOHNSON.



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LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy or Horoscope.

Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to B. R. SRINIVASAIYA,
Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.
E38

CHEAP ! VERY CHEAP !!

Wellesly self-filling safety FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with 14ct. Gold Nib. No. 206. ..... Rs. 6-8-0

Wellesly safety (disappearing Nib Model) No. 11, fitted with 14 ct. Gold Nib ..... Rs 5-8-0

N. S. REY & SONS MADRAS.
or at
S. GOVIND & CO., BOMBAY.
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YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you. If so, try L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. Absolutely safe, per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (D 11), SAMTA, BENGAL.

"BE WISE IN TIME"

—if you are feeling "a bit below par"—"not quite the thing"—"run-down"—or "out of sorts". See to it that your indisposition is removed before it turns to something more than an ailment. It is always unwise to ignore even the slightest sign of sickness. Napoleon use to say: "Every moment lost gives an opportunity for misfortune." This is eminently true in regard to any poor condition of health. Much trouble is caused by stomach and liver disorders; if this is so in your case a timely dose of that famous and well-known specific—Beecham's Pills—is the best and safest medicine to take. Relief invariably follows even the first dose; and if you persevere with the treatment,

AND TAKE

the pills regularly, you will soon establish a state of good health to which, possibly, you may long have been a stranger. For "run-down" men and women Beecham's Pills are a reliable remedy. Their tonic and corrective qualities soon bring the important organs of digestion up to their normal efficiency. They also exert a purifying effect upon the blood and thus benefit the whole bodily system. Depressing and unhealthy conditions soon yield to the beneficial influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lane.
Sold everywhere
in boxes, Prices: As. 8, As. 12, and Rs. 2.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

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| Annual Income Exceeds. | Fire | £10,00,000 |
| Total Assets. | | £23,70,000 |

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.


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## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ENGINEER or a MISTRY to work on a Boring Machine. Apply—DAMODAR HARIDAS c/o Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay No. 2. R 47

WANTED—An experienced MINING ENGINEER for prospecting, etc. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 9148

WANTED—NURSES for the "Prince of Wales Hospital. Salary Rs. 60-70 p.m. Apply to the undersigned mentioning age, caste, experience and testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadra State. C 9160

WANTED—An experienced CLERK with knowledge of Correspondence and Accounts, one knowing Typewriting preferred. Good salary to competent men. Apply Box No. 2066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R21

WANTED—An experienced COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, TYPIST, knowing Gujrati. Apply NOMAN & BROS., Abdool Rehman Street, Dr. Nicholson's House. R57

WANTED—FILING and DESPATCHING CLERK. Good prospects for experienced hands. Apply BIRLA BROTHERS, LIMITED, 11/13, Churchgate Street. A R 83

WANTED—An experienced COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE TYPIST. Apply stating salary with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2086, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R 78

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two COACHMEN for Mombasa, in East Africa, on two years' agreement. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to R. E. COLLIN & CO., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. A R36

WANTED—For a Colliery in Chanda District (C. P.) a THIRD CLASS MINING ENGINEER, having former experience and holding certificates to act as a manager for particulars apply to.—MULLA HASANALLY NATHOOBHOY, Chanda (C. P.) R 37

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a well-established Indian Life Insurance Company in different parts of India. Terms liberal. Special allowance for guaranteed business. apply to No. 2063, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R15

WANTED.—An experienced GEOLOGIST having special knowledge about formation of precious stones in India e.g. diamonds, etc. Geologist with knowledge of mining preferred. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2087, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9141

REQUIRED for the Matheran Hill Railway of 2 feet gauge about 14 miles, a qualified RAILWAY ENGINEER, having experience of management and also an experienced and qualified RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN. Retired preferable. None but those possessing experience should apply with copies of testimonials with lowest terms to Sir ADAMJEE PEERBHOY & SONS, Agents, Matheran Steam Tramway, Tardeo, Bombay. A C9158

WANTED—ENGINEERS with 2nd and 3rd Class Boiler Act certificate for condensers at Aden and Perim, must be good practical machinist, able to carry out repairs on lathes and benches and read and write English. Salary Rs. 225 per mensem (with chances of a rise for able men), free quarters and water. Apply stating qualifications and age with copies of testimonials to the DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Military Works, ADEN. C9101

40 CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Company requires the services of Agents to canvass its shares. The price of each share is Rs. 25 only. The commission is payable as follows:—From to 100 shares, As. 8 per share; From 101 to 200 shares, As. 10 per share; From 201 to 300 shares, As. 12 per shares; From 301 to 400 shares, As. 14 per share; From 401 to 500 shares, Re. 1 per shares. Over and above this each Agent will be awarded Rs. 10 for every shares canvassed by him. For further details apply to:—A SARAN, & CO., Parakhji ka Bara, Gwalior. A C 9171

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by a young Hindu graduate, knows Gujarati and English Accounts, Auditing and Mercantile Law Can close books and draw up balance sheets. Write with terms to Box No. 2093, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R 76

SITUATIONS WANTED—Opportunity occurs to secure the services of really competent Home trained Accountant and Secretary (Chartered) with extensive and varied experience. Highest qualifications and testimonials, accustomed to responsibility. Salary Rs. 900, Rs. 1,200 according to prospects. Full particulars at Personal interview at present in Calcutta. Can arrange to come over condition one way First Class fare and expenses. Apply:—Box No. 2095, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B C 9169

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—For office purposes, a big FLAT in the vicinity of Apollo Street, Fort, for immediate possession. Apply Box No. 2041, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2989

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR, Gilbert Building, opposite Babulnath Temple. Four bed rooms with baths. Apply on 3RD FLOOR on the premises. R44

TO LET—A big attractive GROUND FLOOR suitable for a Bank or big Show Room on Hornby Road. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m. C R72

TO LET or FOR SALE—BUNGALOW on Dongersi Road, commanding sea view, excellent for chummery. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m. R72

TO BE LET.—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princess and Nobles. Apply RATANSHAW RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR, Walkeshwar Road, No. 2, Dadyseth Estate. R2947

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET—SPACIOUS bungalow. Ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazaar, near Musjid Bunder Chagla Villa DADAR. R

## BOARD, APPARTMENT TO LET

TO BE LET for Hindoos only—Well lighted and airy ROOMS with up-to-date sanitary and water supply arrangements with electric lights. And shops and godowns also to be let in the same building near docks Wadi Bunder Bridge. Sandhurst Plot No. 105. Apply to Owner ALLIMAHOMED. E R 79

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FLOUR and SPICE MILLS in a very busy and central locality. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m. G. R73

FOR SALE—CASH CHEMIST'S SHOP with stock, goodwill, furniture and long lease on Hornby Road. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m. R73

DISMANTLED TIMBER—Stairs, beams, posts, doors, etc., of the Rogay Building (premises of the Union Bank near Share Bazar), Apollo Street. Apply on the premises. G R 75

A Large property with two Bunglows with out houses and forty stables, area admeasuring two acres and six gunthas, situated on Bhawani Peth Road. Annual rental income amount Rs. 5,000 or even more. Good and rare opportunity for nice investments. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, UNION TRADING COMPANY. G C 9170

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—Blow Room Machine Howard and Bulloh, wokring satisfactorily. Apply to the AGENT. THE HATIM MILL LIMITED, Surat. 8833

WANTED.—A BOILER of the capacity of 24in. by 6½ft. and bearing pressure 160 lbs. of the best type. Enquiries should be made at Seth Hiralal Badrinarayen, 327, Khara Kuva, Bombay. K C 9166

WANTED TO PURCHASES—Double feed double Royal PRINTING MACHINES new or secondhand; and sell Oil Engines, Grinding Mills German Gold Rolling Mills etc. Apply CENTRAL TRADING AGENCY, Hira building, near Crawford Market, Bombay. R 54

FOR SALE.—THREE LANCASHIRE BOILERS by Tinker and Shouton, brand new, size 30 by 7½ by 160 lbs. pressure, just imported. Highest offer above 35,000 will be accepted F.O.R. Lahore. Apply to Mr. BALAK RAM, Barrister-at-Law, Lower Hall, LAHORE. C 9137

FOR SALE—The following brand new machinery of Mather and Platt's make:—4 Steel Vertical Open Top Circulating Kiers each 6ft. 6in. diam. by 9ft. 6in. deep with Steel Multitubular Heater 22in dia. 5in. C. I. Centrifugal Pumps. 2 H.P. Steel Circulating Kiers each 8ft. 0in dia. by 9ft. 6in. deep with Steel Multitubular Heaters 22in. dia. 5in C. I. Centrifugal Pumps. 2 7-Bowl Calender, 72in. wide on the face with 2 Chilled Iron Bowls 12in. and 14in. dia., 4 cotton Bowls each 22in. dia., 1 C. I. Bowl 20in. diam. Send offers to Box No. 2085 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9135

## BOOKS, STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" with one anna stamp. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. R45

## EDUCATIONAL.

AT MATHERAN TUITIONS and SECRETARIAL WORK undertaken by an experienced graduate teacher with knowledge of law. Apply JOSHI, 117, Narayan Peth Poona City. R10

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE —Students enrolled daily for new classes in Accountancy, Banking, Law, For prospectus, Apply PRINCIPAL, opp. Whiteaway. M R 81

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A MUHAMMADEN, B.A., B.T. (Bachelor of Teaching), having six years' experience as Headmaster with excellent credentials, wants EMPLOYMENT in any capacity, worthy his position. Also experienced in Commerce and is willing to take up work in that Department or with firms. Apply stating pay and work to Box No. 2086, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9136

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

TO SOLICITORS—Bills of Costs prepared from papers. Terms on application to NIDHILAL & SCINDIA, No. 25-29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. R 1

GARDEN PLOTS FOR SALE, of 1,000 sq. yd. each 5 minutes walk from Goregoan Station B. B. & C. I. Rly., Apply to Messrs. CHAUDHARI & MHATRE, No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort. R 58

FOR SALE—One Roll Film autographic 1A camera Graflex Reflex with Bausch and Lomb Tessai Lens, Focal Plane shutter working up to 1/8-1000 Sc. with plush lined solid leather. Price Rs. 400. (2) One R. B. Tele. Graflex Reflex with 6in. Cook-Anastigmat lens F4.6 Focal Plane shutter working 1/8-1000 Sc. 2 Film Packing Adapters, In plush lined solid leather case. Price Rs. 400. (3) One post card size Roll Film Goerz Tenax double extension with Goerz Dagor 1 ens. Compound shutter working up to 1-250 Sc. Price Rs. 200. All these are very high grade apparatuses in perfect order and in quite new condition. Please apply to Mr. Shivji Sojpar Dulla C/o Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & Co., 117/118, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay. R61

## MOTOR, ACCESSORY FOR SALE

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASSAN & Co., Indor Residency. R 34

FOR SALE.—One 4 seater PAIGE CAR. One 2 ton NASH Lorry. For particulars and trial apply Box No. 2084 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C 91

FOR SALE 85 MODEL OVERLAND CAR complete with accessories and lighting set Rare opportunity for those wanting a really perfect car: Rs. 5,500, No offers. Apply Box No. 2097 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." J R 80

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 5,000 for one year by a young Nationalist Journalist for a printing and Publishing concern. Liberal interest. Apply Box No. 2098 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R R 82

## SPORTS.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.—April 28 and 30, SOLABZALON & BOOKSELLERS. S C 9164

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B, S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Black Portable with T. case Rs. 100. Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters. Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons, Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort

RUPEES 165 will bring you improved model of 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriter equipped with all modern devices and compact carrying case. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. We have very few left now and this offer will never be repeated. Buy to-day from Sole Agents:—THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| National Portable No. 3 with Case ..... | 125 |
| Remington 7, 2 Cols., Rs. 120, Oliver 5... | 125 |
| Empire 2, Rs. 150, Slip, Back Spacer ..... | 150 |
| Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ... | 190 |
| Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used ..... | 250 |
| Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240 ..... | 275 |
| Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy. | 290 |
| Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief ... | 320 |
| Underwood 5, new, used few days ..... | 325 |
| Remington 10, new, used few days ..... | 375 |
| L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 250, American Rebuilt | 275 |
| Oliver 9, American Rebuilt, Brief ..... | 275 |
| Royal No. 5, Visible, S.B. Spacer. | 175 |

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

## HOTEL APPARTMENT IN HILL

MATHERAN—HOTEL METROPOLE open for the season Coolest and best position. Terms moderate. Please apply MANAGER. C 9125

LANDOUR.—TO BE LET Leadlis House Landour, near Woodstock College. Good furnished and comfortable. Apply, RAHIM MULLA BAKSH, Londour, Mussoorie. C9123

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.

### NOTICE.

OWING to the construction of the Dadar Road Overbridge, the booking of all classes of Goods traffic to and from Dadar is stopped until further notice.

W. P. PECHEY.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1921. C 9172

## DENTAL SURGERY.

PRACTICE OF DR. S. B. STOUT.
DATOOBHOY MANSIONS, MAYO ROAD.

IT HAS BEEN INTIMATED that I have quit the practice of dentistry and left India, such is not the case, but I am conducting MY OWN practice in my offices at Datoobhoy Mansions Mayo Road and will continue to do so until further notice.

I wish also to state that I am in no way connected with other dentists or dental firms in Bombay.

(Sd.) S. B. STOUT. C 9163

## THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th of April, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ending 30th December 1920.
2. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
3. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. M. MEHTA.
Managing Director.

N. B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th April 1920 to 19th May 1921, both days inclusive. C 9168

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that Mr. VITHOBA KASHINATH SHRIKHANDE, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell to me the property hereinafter described. All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to me the undersigned at 332-38, Dhahn Street, Nul Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house stading thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada 2nd Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 9092, New Survey Nos. 4641 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under, C Ward No. 7610, and Street No. 149—51—53 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the South by the property of Gangabai widow of Bhawoo Set and on or towards the North by and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 25th April, 1921.

HASANALY ABDULALY,
Purchaser.
C 9173

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HIRABAI, widow, daughter of Karsondas Ladha, the Transferee of Mortgage, dated 21st December, 1915, and made between Puribai Ramji, daughter of Raghavji Ramji, and the said Hirabai (the original mortgage having been executed on the 28th day of September, 1913, by Vithoba Mahadev Bhavkar and Gangabai Puribai) has contracted to sell the property mentioned in the schedules hereunder written to our client, BHAILAL DELLUBHAI, who in his turn has contracted to sell the said properties to our client, RAJABALLY BHAIJIBHAI. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground in an Oart called Pusai or Pachki together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gopi Tank Road, on the Eastern side thereof at Upper Mahim, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 216-33 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4253, New Survey No. 1/150, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5636 and Street No. 412, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Kristnaji Gosale and partly by the property formerly of Narayan Hari, deceased, on or towards the West partly by the property of Bodlya Ganoji Hattister, partly by an open vacant ground and partly by the property of Bhan Parkar, on or towards the North by the private passage and beyond that the property of the late Mahadeo Manaji and on or towards the South partly by the property of the late Baji Parkar and partly by that of the late Dhanaji Haldankar.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground in an Oart called Vantam together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gopy Tank Road on the Eastern side thereof at Upper Mahim, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105-50 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 4395 and New Survey No. 144 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 5672 and Street No. 148 in the name of the deceased Kasibai Gopal Thalki and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by an open Fazandari vacant ground, on or towards the West by the property lately of Hariwallabh Balgovind and now of Babaji Nana Tarday, on or towards the South by the wall of the Oart of Moosa Manla and on or towards the North by an open vacant ground and beyond that the property of the late Abaji Chavan, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of

Dated this 26th day of April, 1921.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9174

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 321.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE STATIONERY MERCHANTS.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 5 C/S OF ITALIAN COPYING BOOKS.

By the order of Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. the Zenith Stationery Stores of Parsee Bazar, Bombay Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16 the following:—

C B 1537 101/105—5 c/s Italian copying books of binding P and No. 2 in letter size and foolscap size of 250, 500 and 1000 pages.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th April, 1921.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 30TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE Of very valuable substantial Household Furniture, made-to-order Glass and Panel Door Almirahs, Chesterfield Sofas, Milners Safe, Large Ice-box, English Cut Glassware, etc., etc. at the Ahmedi Mansion at No. 141 Motlibai Street, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ahmedi Mansions No. 141, Motlibai Street, Byculla the very valuable and substantial household and office furniture such as dining tables, rich polished dining chair, teakwood sideboards, specially made to order teakwood dumbwaiters, rich mirrored corner cabinets, Chesterfield sofas, Milner's safes, drawing room cushioned sofas, iron bedsteads with mattresses, marble top washhand tables with crockery, specially made to order glass and panel door almirahs, rich panel door hanging cupboards, soiled linen boxes, specially selected best framed historical pictures, towel horses, electric table lamps, large ice box, Persian carpets, book shelves, writing tables with drawers, arm easy chairs, rich cut glassware, English crockeryware, chinaware, etc., etc., the property of P. T. Toreen Esq., and others.

Catalogues are being published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the Assistant Controller, surplus textiles sales of the Indian Munitions. Board a very large lot of the Government Clothing consisting of blankets, military clothing, flannels, mosquito Netting, Puttoo cloth, Puggri cloth, shirts and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PLOT OF LAND AT BORIVLI OPPOSITE THE TANK AND SITUATE AT GHODBUN, DEVI ABOUT FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE BORIVLI STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned large plot of land situated at the Ghodbunder Road at about five minutes' walk from the Borivli Station and just opposite the Tank.

The area of the land which is Bhati land is one acre and twenty-two gunthas and is registered under Survey No. 7, Entry No. 18 and is surrounded on the North and West by the property of Cushaldas Lallubhai on the South by the property of Multi Dharamsey and on the East by the Ghodbunder Road.

A plan setting out the land for sale and inspection of titledeeds can be had on application to the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd May and Tuesday the 3rd May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of C. P. goods, barni betty, medicine chests, Bicycles (Gent's and lady's) medicines, tins of ghee, grain, reed mats, boxes and trunks, old clothing, boots and shoes, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelled ware, old umbrellas, lanterns, motor car wheels and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 469 MUDAS ARARUT (TAPKHIR).

On MONDAY, the 2nd May at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction near the liquor shop opposite the Bodki tank at Dana Bunder by order of Sha Chhotalal Vadilal and on account and at the risk of the conserned,

469 Mudas Ararut (Tapkhir).

AUCTION SALE OF A TWO-STORIED HOUSE AT MATHARPACADY, NEAR THE TRAM TERMINUS, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY, 2nd May at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the owner the undermentioned valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Matharpacady, Mazagon in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy & seven-ninethe square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 3695 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5924, Street No. 44 and bounded on the West by the property formerly of Jond Jose Pereira, on the East by the property formerly of Estevas Valladares, on the North by the property formerly of Manuel Misquitta and on the South by the property formerly of Paulo Miranda which premises and hereditaments are at present in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the undersigned.

NOTE—The above property will be sold with the guarantee of marketable title and the vacant possession of the 1st and 2nd floors will be given to the purchaser.

The property realises Rs. 200 by way of rent every month in accordance with the Rent Act.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th April, 1921.

### MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

PUBLIC AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.). VALUABLE JEWELLERY, SILVER VESSELS, SAFES, TYPEWRITERS, OFFICE TABLES, CHAIRS, ETC.

One jeweller removes his shop, his valuable jewellery, ornaments, rings, bangles, etc., will be sold in the Auction.

One gentleman's property:—
3 fireproof safes with stands made by order.
1 motor cycle with side car, single cylinder, 4½ horse power, Rudge Motti.
20 gold watches 18 and 9 ct.
24 carpets of different size.
Silver vessels about 1,000 tolas, goolabdan, pandan, tea suit, boxes, etc.
Property is on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers,
41, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 27th April, 1921.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTED MARBLE PAPER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the indentors Messrs. Keekamby Andoonhuseim and Co. of Ahmedabad.

About Bombay 1/4-8 cases printed marble paper "Eagle" brand without name, usual quality each containing 20 reams of 480 sheets lined, size 17in. by 23in. assorted as per sample Nos. 508, 512, 515, 553, 556, 557, 558, 559 and 562 each ream containing all the colours as per samples.

The goods are stored in warehouse, Prince's Dock and are to be sold ex. Dock Warehouse against delivery order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 22 h.p. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Chevelott touring car No. 946, in perfect order now used as taxi.

On THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esaut Mansions, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, best crockery and best plated and silverware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric lamps, drawing room suite, rich Dresden figures, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, one solid mahogany piano, rare old coloured prints, oil paintings and water colours, rich old blue China fancy cabinets, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, revolving book stands, cassers, single and double bedsteads, Singer Sewing machine, mirror door almyrahs, one cloth and gown press, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc. The property of Captain A. F. Macdonald Clarke.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9 New Marine Lines the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best plateware large dining table, arms and without arms chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble top chival glasses, roll top table, office chairs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, fancy teapoys, cloth and gown presses single and double bedsteads mantelpiece, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich carpets, etc., etc. the property of C. M. Ward Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE AT PAREL HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, behind the Government House on the Parel Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, glass, crockery and plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiter, rich woollen carpets, and durries, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfields, cabinets, ornaments, silver cabinets, writing tables, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, ice box, meat safe, utensils, etc., etc. The property of B. G. Gillett, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the building No. 7, Umarkhadi 1st Road.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO STREET, FORT, KNOWN AS THE "LIPTON BUILDING."

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Darabshah Bomanji Dubash and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Dhanjee Haridas, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage or dwelling house known as "Lipton Building" standing thereon, situate on the East side of Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4858 and New Survey No. 9550, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1004, Street Nos. 23, 33, Apollo Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a covered passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Mahomed Cassam Mouad, on or towards the South partly by the property of Jamshedji Dinshaw Engineer, and partly by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by open space and beyond that by the property of John Roberts and Co., Ltd., and on or towards the West by the said Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th April, 1921.

## AMUSEMENTS.

MR. HORNIMAN AND BOMBAY PUBLIC.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI will give a benefit performance on SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), the proceeds of which will be sent to Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN. It is hoped the public of Bombay will not neglect to patronize the performance.

"Swayamvara" will be staged in the Elphinstone Theatre.

Booking and Plan at Messrs. Govindji Vasanji, Confectioners, Grant Road, Bombay. Special Rates.

Re. 25, 15, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

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Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
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MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

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Just Unpacked
LARGE CONSIGNMENT
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REFLEX CAMERAS
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VARIOUS MAKES
¼ to ½ Sizes VARIETY
of
HAND AND STAND CAMERA
and
EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC
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CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE
Just unpacked
Best Selected France Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Richard Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.
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Praful Perfume Store,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

America-India Export Import Co.
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
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ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
LAMPS, etc.
Prices on Application.

SWANS ANTI-MALARIN
SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEVERS
MANUFACTURED BY MOHAR & CO. J. DAS, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS
Always use our
World-Renowned Hair Oils
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Try to make your eyes like Electric light
Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA

It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also says, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc., and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 80 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. (one only.)
MEGHJI HARIDAS & Co.
Opp. Madhav Bang, Khakhar Buildings, BOMBAY.

New Year Presents.
OF
Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.
COME AND SELECT AT
GUPTA'S
New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY
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No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.
THE ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.
N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced?

To buy or not to buy—
that is the question!
Dutt's Patent HOME PRINTER In English
A KEY TO PRINTING
FOR PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL USE
It has specially been invented for printing of Job Works. It contains lead types that are generally used in printing, teak-wood Press fitted with iron Handle, all sorts of accessories for printing and the direction for use. In fact it is a complete printing Press in miniature. No printing experience is required. The direction will clearly show you the real path for printing. Do patronise it and print anything you like as it is a HOME INDUSTRY.

| No. | Size of Press. | Types. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12x10 in. Demy Qt. Size | 1100 | Rs. 25 |
| 2 | 9x6 in. Letter Size | 1000 | Rs. 15 |
| 3 | 7x4 in. Post Card Size | 1000 | Rs. 10 |
| 4 | 6x3 in. Visiting Card Size | 800 | Rs. 6 |

N.B.—¼ of the Value must accompany the order as an advance.
Trial orders are always welcomed by
S. C. DUTT & B. K. DUTT.
100, Durga Charan Mitter St. P. O. Beadon Sq. CALCUTTA

Cotton Blankets.
BEWARE of the FOREIGN COTTON BLANKETS now on the market and being offered by our competitors.
ZERO Blankets are manufactured in India, with Indian Capital and Labour.
Quality and Price to suit Co-operators and Non-Co-operators.
COLOURS:—Strawberry, Fawn, Grey, at Rs. 2-4 each. Red and Khaki, at Rs. 2-6 each. ex our Depot.
Colonial . . .
Manufacturing Co.
Above HILL SAWYER & Co.
Ormiston Road, BOMBAY.


## CHRISTIANITY AND COOPERATION.

### INDIA VINDICATING MORALITY OF CHRIST'S TEACHING.

Mr. V. Chakkarai Chetty, Bar-at-Law, writes as follows in "Swadharma", Madras:—

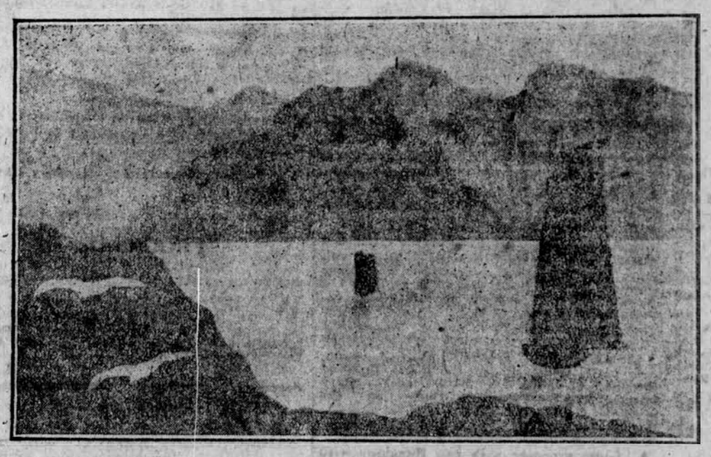
I have been asked by my friend the Editor, who has in glad response to the call of the country suspended his practice at the Madras Bar, though worldly considerations would have restrained a less sincere and enthusiastic soul from doing so, to write a short article explanatory of the relation of Christianity and Non-Cooperation. To begin with a frank and personal confession, I should say that I am a Non-Cooperator because I am a Christian. It is not mere considerations of political expediency that have led me to give my allegiance to the movement, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi; rather that I began to entertain grave doubts regarding mere diplomacy as an efficacious weapon for national regeneration. I felt that what was required was a transformation of our character, a return to the religious simplicity, high morality, tenacity of purpose, and pursuit of the ideal in scorn of consequences—all these characteristic virtues of religious India and virtues on which Christianity is based. Hitherto politices in our country has run on lines laid down by Western political engineers; politicians were the lawyers who spent their hours of relaxation in a dilettante consideration of national affairs and well-being. Swaraj was to be obtained by trimming your sails to the prevalent winds, while it demanded of us purification of the mind, the heart, and the body. Into this stifling atmosphere Mahatmaji has let in the cold pure air of the hills in which no parasitical political germs can flourish. As the Editor once remarked to me, mere motor-car politicians have been howled over, and what is relevant is the brazen speaker whose stock-in-trade is mere vituperation of his political opponents—his occupation in life is gone for ever. It is a great move this from the external in politics to self-introspection and self-discipline. You may laugh it to scorn by calling it Sannyasism, but without the power of moral purity and freedom from self, India can never hope to attain Swaraj. And even if she did and could do so, by merely following the methods of political chicanery and political effrontery, it would not be worth the trouble of retaining it. The words of the founder of Christianity are true in the realm of national service as in the higher affairs of the Atman. "He that will not deny himself and take his cross and follow me is not worthy of me." The high moral spiritual value of Non-Cooperation as preached by Mahatmaji and practised by him has an irresistible fascination for me.

NON-COOPERATION WITH EVIL.

If we look at the life and teachings of Christ, we shall find that he stood out of the politics of his country in what a French savant calls "transcendant disdain." He recognised, as it were by a contemptuous shrug of his shoulders, the powers that ruled his country. He refused to associate himself with any of the intrigues of the Courts of the Tetrach of Judaea or Galilee, or with the proud world conquering Roman. He went about his mission as if the secular authorities of his day had no existence for him. As his primary purpose was the regeneration of the soul, he turned men's attention away from legislative councils and titles, from lawyers and countries, to the inner self. When he was informed that Herod, one of the Governors, would kill him he said to his informants that they should tell that fox that he would go on in his own way undeterred by his threats. When he stood before Pilate, the foreign judge, he would not recognise the jurisdiction of his court and regarded his trial as a decree of Providence. While he held himself aloof in proud disdain from any contaminating touch with the foreign rulers and their servile instruments, he condemned the use of violence as a method of achieving national independence—not only is non-violence to be practised in one's dealings with one another, but it was to be the ruling principle. He included in non-violence not merely the negation of physical violence and hatred of the heart but inculcated positive love to the persecutor and the enemy, because they are the attributes of the Universal Father. But he would not all the same cooperate with evil and its manifestations. He came, as he said, to destroy the works of the evil one. I believe though this is disputed, that he meant that the same ethics should be applied by a nation in its efforts to obtain independence. But for the non-acceptance of his policy by the sycophants of his day and the violent Nationalists, the Zealots, and his crucifixion in consequence, his people would have achieved freedom, and emerged as the apostle of non-violence and love to the barbarian races of Germanic origin and the effete peoples of Imperial Rome. Politics of the conventional type was not in his opinion an antidote to national servitude.

After him came the Christians who slowly discovered the opposition of Rome to his teachings, but they were martyred in thousands rather than submit to Rome. Christians refused to serve in the army for murdering their fellow-men. But all this was changed when the Christian Church made an unholy alliance with the cut-throat Constantine, erroneously called a Christian. From that day Christianity has been in eclipse in National struggles and international morality. I believe with Mr. C. F. Andrews that it has been given to India to vindicate the sublime morality of Christ's teaching as the way, the truth, and the life of individuals as well as of nations. Westerners understand violence or agitation as the only means of attaining Swaraj; they cannot think of a third method. Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress through him has discovered the non-violent Non-Cooperation method, the Christian solution long buried under the ground by the tricks of Churches, theologians false to their Guru, diplomats, statesman, and solidiers. The adoption of it now by India, will give the desire of India and open a new page in the political annals of the world, and give a new impulse to human efforts, ending the treachery, bloodshed, and exploitation of the weak by the strong.


Art made easy by "NOVLART".



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Any one can make most artistic pictures without paints, brushes or pencils. Knowledge of drawing not essential. Very popular amongst school going generation. A healthy and Educative Occupation of leisure "at home". Buy one outfit and enjoy its charms. Price Rs. 6-4 per biggest outfit. Special discount to trade.

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Telephone No. "636"

MOTOR AUCTION

On Saturday 30th April at 3-30 p. m.

You can buy a Car or Cycle with

GARAGE, REPAIRS & PETROL FACILITIES.

The following lots will be put up for sale and are open for inspection:—

TAXI CABS
OVERLAND Model 85
HUPMOBILE Model 1920
ESSEX Model 1920
STUDEBAKER
MOTOR CYCLES & SIDE CARS
B.S.A.
RUDGE MULTI
INDIAN & SIDE CAR
HARLEY DAVIDSON
EMBLEM & SIDE CAR
TRIUMPH & SIDE CAR
THOR 5 H.P. Twin Cylinder
TOURING CARS
DAVIS 6 Cylinder
BUICK 6 Cylinder
HUMBER 5 seater
HUPMOBILE
DODGE
HUMBER 11.9
BUICK 2 seater
WOLSELEY 16.20
MINERVA
STUDEBAKER
NASH 6 Cylinder
DE DION
HUMBER Tournig
OLDSMOBILE 8 Cylinder
RENAULT 2 seater
FLANDERS
VAUXHALL
ADELPHIA (Brand New)
OAKLAND 6 Cyl.
BENZ
OVERLAND 83 Model
STANDARD 9.5 (2 seater)
CHEVROLET 20 seater
FIAT Lorry 3½—4 Tons
CHEVROLET Bus 20 seater
TAXI METERS
ACCESSORIES by LUCAS, POWELL AND HANMER, CLAYWRITE, PATEX, Etc.

The Indian Automobile Co., Ltd.

At 310, Lamington Road, Off. Jacob Circle. Phone: 5995.
AGENTS: LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & Co.
Head Office: 320, Mint Road, Fort, Phone 4643.
Next Auction May 14th. Register Your Cars.


## FIRE IN CALCUTTA COTTON FACTORY.

### LOSS ESTIMATED AT 14 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTA, April 25.

A serious fire broke out in the early hours of Saturday morning in the Cossipur cotton and ginning factory. The fire originated in the spinning room and spread to the adjoining sheds, containing bales of cotton, machinery and cotton seeds. The loss is estimated at between twelve and fourteen lakhs. The factory belongs to Messrs. Howeson Brothers and is reported to be fully covered by insurance.

Exchange:—The Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling three and five eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence on April 25th.

## MALABAR REFORMS CONFERENCE.

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, April 25.

The Malabar District reforms conference under the presidency of Mrs. Besant passed yesterday resolutions welcoming Lord Reading to India, expressing loyalty to His Majesty, recommending the appointment of a Malabar District propaganda committee with the Zamorin as Honorary President and Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair as President to devise ways and means to combat the non-cooperation movement and to carry out an educative propaganda through out the district, on the necessity of cooperation with the Government for the success of the reforms and the realisation of complete self-government by the quickest possible means, protesting against the treatment meted out to third class passengers in railways and condemning non-cooperation.

The Mysore State Archaeologist, Mr. Narasimhachar successfully deciphered a remarkable image presented to M. Clemenceau at Nepal during the recent tour as belonging to a sixteenth century image representing Budha in meditation with deified sakti. Maharaja paid a high tribute to Mr. Narsimachar's rare linguistic abilities.

It goes without saying that

Ballwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, and Kalbadevi Road are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watch-words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

BLUNT RAZORS

Resharpened bright and keen as new. As 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8 Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & Co. 32 Medows Street (Opp Connaught) Bombay

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

Liverpool, 22nd April, 1921

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | | 4,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec & for Exp. | | — |
| " " Sales of East Indians | | 200 |
| " " Imports | | — |
| EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :— | | |
| Egyptian F.G.F. Spot Quieter | | 7.89 |
| Sakelos | | 17 75 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool— at closing time | May | 11.84 |
| | July | 12.44 |
| | Oct | 13 04 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | May | 11 50 |
| | July | 11.48 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 22nd April, 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| M G Bengal Good | 4.25 |
| Fully Good | 4.75 |
| Fine | 5.00 |
| Bhownuggar, Good | — |
| Fully Good | — |
| Fine | — |
| No, 1 Oomra Good | 5.00 |
| Fully Good | 5 55 |
| Fine | 5 75 |
| M G No 1 Oomra, Good | — |
| Fine | — |
| Broach Good | 6.70 |
| Fully Good | 6 95 |
| Fine | 7.20 |
| Scinde, Good | 4.13 |
| Fully Good | 4.63 |
| Fine | 4.88 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Months | Liverpool, 22nd April, 1921 |
|---|---|
| Apl. | — |
| May | 7 88 |
| June | — |
| July | 8.15 |
| Aug. | — |
| Sep. | — |
| Oct. | 8 44 |
| Nov. | — |
| Dec. | — |
| Jan | 8.59 |
| Feb. | — |
| Mar. | 8 69 |

### CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 22nd April, 1921

| Months | To-day's Prices |
|---|---|
| April | 7 71 |
| May | 7 86 |
| June | 7 97 |
| July | 8 18 |
| August | 8 23 |
| September | 8 33 |
| October | 8 42 |
| November | 8 49 |
| December | 8 57 |
| January | 8 59 |
| February | 8 63 |
| March | 8 61 |

Tone :—Quiet But Steady

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 22nd April, 1921

| Months | To-day's prices |
|---|---|
| April | 15 65 |
| May | 15 55 |
| June | 15 50 |
| July | 15 40 |
| Aug. | 15.50 |
| Sept. | 15.55 |
| Oct. | 15.60 |
| Nov. | 15.65 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 23ad April, 1921

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | | 12 000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | | Nil |
| " " to Continent | | 7 000 |
| Futures at New York | May | 12.03 |
| Futures at New York | July | 12 63 |
| | Oct. | 13.25 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | | 12 25 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | | 11.25 |
| Futures at New Orleans | May | 11.70 |
| | July | 12.20 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 25th April, 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 11 97 |
| July | 12 59 |
| October | 13 23 |

Liverpool, 25th April, 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 8 02 |
| July | 8 30 |
| October | 8 68 |
| January | 8 75 |

London, 25th April 1921

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Telegraphic Transfers | 1/3 3½ | Dull |
| Bar Silver Spot | 34 5/8 | Quiet |
| Bar Gold | 104/3 | Quiet |


### TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale a Microscope with oil emersion, High pressure stirrer Incubators gas and electric beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass wares for laboratory fittings, Hydodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 2.

Telegrams "GUNDISAN."

Telephone No. 2412


## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

April 26.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M.G. Broach July/August at Rs. 311 and gradually advanced till Rs. 317½. It then declined to Rs. 314, which was the rate at 3 p.m. F.G. M. G. Broach April/May. being Rs. 293, at the time. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 307½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 309 and closed at Rs. 307. Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and there was a fairly good enquiry from Japan shippers and local millwalas. About 7,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, 26th April, 1921.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May | ...284 |
| " | July/August. | ...307 |
| Fully Good Bengal | May | ...212 |
| " | July. | ...225 |
| Fine Oomra | May | ...247 |
| " | July. | ...263 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 26th April, 1921.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good | Broach | April-May | 288 |
| " | " | July-Augt. | 311 |
| Fully Good | Bengal | May | 212 |
| " | " | July | 226 |
| Fine Oomra's | | May | 252 |
| " | " | July | 267 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 26th April, 1921.

| Description | Super-Fine | F. Good | Good |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab | 235 | 220 | 205 |
| M.G. Oomra's No 1 | 268 | 253 | 238 |
| M.G. Central P. No 1 | 303 | 293 | 278 |
| M.G. Central P. No 2 | 285 | 275 | 260 |
| M.G. Broach | 290 | 280 | 265 |
| M.G. Punjab American | 325 | 310 | 295 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 25th April, 1921.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 12,825 Rs. |
| Wheat | 4,029 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 4053 " |
| Rape, etc. | Nil " |
| Gingellyseed | 1382 " |
| Poppyseed | 15 " |
| Groundnuts | 106 " |
| Castorseed | 674 " |
| Rice | 17,858 " |
| Myrabollams | 2,429 " |
| Cottonseed | 2,034 " |
| Mowraseed | Nil " |
| Gram | 1,271 " |
| Juwar | 23.2 " |
| Masur | Nil " |
| Barley | 390 " |
| Bajra | 2427 " |
| Coal | 11803 Tons. |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 26th April, 1921.

| | Market Rates |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | /3 5/8 |
| Bank Demand | /3 11/16 |
| Doc Acceptance 3m/s | 4 1/8 |
| Fcs. Demand | 1 1/2 |
| American Dollars | 389 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 197 |
| Shanghai | 229 |
| Japan | 3/4 |
| Singapore | |

Market :— Steady

### THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations,

26th April, 1921.

| | Per Maund. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass | 3/4 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 | 84 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. | 1½ | 84 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 1/2 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1¼ | 86 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 2 | 86 | 0 | 0 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations 6 p. m. 26th April, 1921. Bazaar Tone Bazaar Rates.

| Ready | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 13 | 12 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 11 | 12 | 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Black | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Poppyseed White | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Mowraseed | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Barley | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Castorseed | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| Vrar Cotton Seed Ready | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Forward | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Wheat May | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Wheat June-July | | | |
| Wheat Aug.-Sept | | | |
| Wheat Oct.-Nov. | | | |
| Linseed May | 14 | 13 | 0 |
| Linseed, Sept. | | | |
| Linseed Dec. | | | |
| Rapeseed April-May | | | |
| Rapeseed June-July | | | |
| Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan. | | | |
| Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan. | | | |
| Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan. | | | |
| Wheal June-July | | | |
| Wheat Aug.-Sep. | | | |
| Wheat Oct. Nov. | | | |
| Linseed Sept. | | | |
| Linseed Dec | | | |

### COPPER RATES.

26th April, 1921.

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 3/4 | 84 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. | 1/ | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1½ | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 1/2 | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1¾ | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 2/ | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | — | | |
| Panch teka Joint | | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper English Bars | | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass-Bars | | 36 | 8 | 0 |
| Lead | | 56 | 0 | 0 |

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-8-0.
Bare Silver ready Rs. 90-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3-5/8.
D. D. on London 1/3-21/32.
3 M/st D. A. 1/4-1/8.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 340.
3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 375.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 188.
60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 182.
American Cross rate dollars 3.95.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 53.50.
German Cross rate 260.
London Silver spot D 34-5/8.
London Silver forward D. 34¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 81.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. Paper 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.

SHARES.

Market opened strong but closed quiet owing to profit-taking.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,150, By. Cotton 1,025, By. Dyeing 3,350, Century 1,145, Cent. India 3,585, Colaba Land 2,320, Crescent 580, Currimbhoy 1,335, David 1,632-8, Fazulbhoy 1,650 N. Finlay 952/8, Ind. Bleaching 177/8, Ind. Malwa 560, Kasturchand 1,380, Kohinoor 2,965, New Great 740, Pearls 1,012/8, Phoenix 860, Shapurji 307/8, Simplex 685, Swan 960, Swadeshi 3,820.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 630 xd., By. Burma 560, By. Burma N.I. 175 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 16/8, By. Steam 310, By. Tramway 121/8 xd. Bundl Cement 41, Ind. Cement 340, Katni Ord. 275, Katni Defd. 1,400, New India Ins. 3 dis, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Ord 125, Tata Defd. 570, Tata Hydro 830, Tata Oil 105, Tata Bank ¾, Scindia Steam 18 dis.

## PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES UNION.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau writes to say:

An annual general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees Union was held on Sunday, the 17th instant, at Hira Bag Mr. M. B. Dalvi presided. The chief business before the meeting was the adoption of annual report and the election of the Office bearers for the current year. The annual report stated that the Union was standing on firmer grounds than before and can hold its own against the mischievous attempts of the superior officers to impede the progress of the Union.

Messrs. Baptista, D. Chaman Lall and M. D. Dalvi were elected President, Vice-President, and Hony. Secretary respectively. Messrs. R. H. Smith, Wadia Yard Foreman, S. S. Pradhan, from amongst the members of the Union were elected as Vice-President and Asst. Secretary respectively.

At the conclusion, the President congratulated the Union on its having been one of the first "Middle Class" Unions of the day, and then the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to Messrs. Pawar and Chaman Lall for their valuable services in the past.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th April 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the south-east. Day temperature is higher than usual at Rawalpindi; night temperature is above normal at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Jhansi. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar. Humidity is in excess at Ahmedabad and in defect at Surat and in Central India West. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual at Veraval and in Gujarat; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Akola and Chanda where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal, night temperature is slightly higher than usual at Raipur but is nearly normal at other stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay but are moderately clouded at other stations. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 1.29in. of rain with a thunderstorm. Cloud has increased and skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum, is nearly normal at Bijapur and Hyderabad and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the south Bombay Deccan and in the Madras Deccan, Belgaum reporting 1.29in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the peninsula and in Kathiawar and Rajputana and are clear at most stations in the Punjab, the United Province sand the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th April 1921.

Fairly general rain has fallen in Assam with a few falls in Bengal and Malabar.

Chief amounts are Silchagar, Tezpur one and half inches; Silchar, Shillong, Saugor Island one; Calcutta, Burdwan a half; Cochin one and a half.

A fresh disturbance is approaching the North-west Frontier.

Mr. E. Norodien, a leader of the Cape Colony Indians, arrived in Bombay in the 26th April from Cape Town.

A meeting attended by several employees of the G. I. Railway held on April 26th in Hallada Park under the presidency of Mr. N. Sen resolved to form a separate Association for Indians employed in the E. I. Railway and to call a mass meeting of the Railway employees in that behalf.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sinha left Calcutta on April 26th for Puri.

## A BANDRA TRAGEDY.

### SERVANT'S DEATH FOLLOWS FAMILY QUARRELS.

Gabriel Pereira, a mechanic and a landowner of Palli village, Bandra, was recently tried before Mr. N. V. Desai, Additional Sessions Judge Thana, and a jury. For an offence under Sec. 304 (culpable homicide not amounting to murder).

The accused, it appears, lived together with his two stepbrothers in their old family house at Palli. A few days before the deceased's death the brothers had a quarrel in the house. The prosecution admitted that the motive for the assault on the deceased by the accused was not clear, yet the fact was there that on the night of 17th October the deceased, who was a servant of the family and who had brought a cart loaded with vegetables from Chembur (near Kurla) to Palli, was sleeping near the cart, when the accused fell upon him with a stick inflicting such injuries as resulted in his death the same night. Accused then absconded but was produced on the 20th October before the police by one of his frends.

The jury unanimously discarded Sec. 304 and returned a verdit of "guilty" of merely voluntarily causing grievous hurt (under Sec. 325) and the learned judge accepting the verdist, sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and in default of payment to a further term of 3 months rigorous imprisonment. The whole of the fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the widow of the deceased as compensation.

## ACHIEVEMENT BY COOPERATION.

### MR. GURJAR'S LECTURE.

Speaking on the "Achievement by Cooperation" at the Blavastky Lodge Mr. Y. G. Gurjar of the Cooperative Society said cooperation was not a new principle to us. It was always found in our every-day life. The nature was full of it. The very air we breathe is formed by the cooperation of three different gases. The water which we drink daily is also the cooperation of two gases. The light which pleases our sight is the result of the union of seven different rays. The beauty seen in a lily or a rose is also contributed by its numerous petals. Cooperation was a power which if utilized properly could work wonders.

In India the chief industry is agriculture. About 8 per cent. of the Indian people lived on agriculture. The problem of lessening rural indebtedness and to bring credit facilities within the reach of agrienlturists had very frequently engaged the attention of Government for the last fifty years. With the advancement of commerce and other industries the peasant class scarcely enjoyed its fair share of its general prosperity. Many causes could be attributed for that state of things. The chief amongst them were the system of inheritance and the law of partition under the Hindu Law, lack of education, bad seasons, want of sufficient irrigation and other facilities, the fatalistic tenour of the peasant mind and the want of organisation and business capacity among the cultivating classes. Most of the cultivators had still to run to the village money-lender for the capital necessary for carrying on their work and agriculture could never be a lucrative occupation so long as the capital with which it was to be carried on, was available at 20 to 30 per cent. interest.

*HOW TO IMPROVE PEASANTS' LOT.*

In order to improve this condition of the peasantry the first step was not only to redeem the debtor and to supply him with working capital at low interest, but also to set before him an ideal of self-help and independence and to inspire him with sense of responsibility which would prevent him from borrowing rashly.

The speaker then gave a history of how the Cooperative Society's Act of 1904 was passed into law and how it was revised several times till the year 1912 when the old distinction between rural and urban societies was removed. The registration of new types of associations for the supervision of finance of primary cooperative societies, was for the first time legalised in 1912 and cooperative organizations with other objects, besides that of furthering credit were allowed. Clerks, craftsmen and people of other professions had in many places been embarrassed by the failure of banks and have established among themselves cooperative credit societies. The movement had now therefore its urban as well as rural sides. It had not only confined itself merely to the manufacture of cheap credit to-day, but extended to various directions. Many societies were recently registered for cotton-sale, cattle-breeding, manure supply, purchase of implements, dairies, etc., etc. Among the industrial population several cooperative shops and stores were also opened. The methods and difficulties of cooperation in various fields of activity differed widely, and demanded separate remedies.

The condition of the peasant class was the worst. The legislation which had aimed at preserving the land of the agriculturists had at the same time diminished agricultural credit. Many classes of peasantry were so thriftless and lazy that loans to them could only be reckoned as speculation.

The most effective known way of meeting these difficulties was cooperative credit societies. The model of such a society was invented by a German named Raiffeison in 1850. The distinctive points in the scheme may be summarised as follows :—

(1) The Society is absolutely local. The limit of a village being the limit of membership and operation. Members must know each other personally; and should not admit a stranger whom they do not trust. (2) The Society is to be managed locally. Officebearers are to be elected from amongst the members and their services are gratuitous. (3) The capital is raised by small entrance fees and by loans and deposits at interest secured on the unlimited liabilities of all the members. (4) Loans are made only to members who must be residents in the village and are always advanced for some definite purpose. (5) The loans are advanced for a period fixed according to the purpose of the loans.

## LATE MR. H. K. GREAVES.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Herbert Rufus Greaves, which took place at Monte Carlo last week. Mr. Greaves was born in Broach, and as an infant was taken to England. He came out to India at a very early age, joined his father's firm of Greaves Cotton & Co., became a partner just when he was twenty-one. Mr. Greaves was an old member of the Bombay Corporation; was twice appointed Chairman of the Bombay Mill owners Association, and was on several occasions elected Chairman of the Cotton Trades' Association. He was a Trustee of the Port of Bombay for many years, and was also a Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. Greaves was every inch a gentleman. His commercial and social relations in Bombay were the pleasantest. His popularity with Indians was great. He was a large-hearted old-typed Englishman, whose benefactions were private and extensive. Recently, he placed a lakh of rupees at the disposal of Lady Lloyd for children's welfare work. This has been the oldest European firm, with Head Office in Bombay, and their Branches are all over India and England.

Mr. Greaves will be long remembered in Bombay as a type of large hearted Englishmen whose ranks are unfortunately getting so thin in India nowadays.

## ARREST OF AN EDITOR IN LAHORE.

### SIKH COMMUNITY STIRRED.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

LAHORE, April 21.

Sardar Partab Singh, who was editing "Akalj," since the imprisonment of Sardar Mangal Singh, former Editor, was arrested yesterday on charge of sedition under section 124A and other sections of the Penal code Sardar Partab Singh is a B.A., B.T., and was a school master until he joined the the non-cooperation movement when he resigned his teachership. His arrest has profoundly stirred the Sikh community in Lahore. Only a few days ago I became acquanted with him at a meeting of the City Congress Committee. He impressed me then as a man of great simplicity and much learning, and as quite an unostentatious worker. He did not then seem to anticipate that the Sword of Damocles would be lowered on him quite so soon, but all the same he struck me as a man of unflinching determination, ready to meet any fate that might be in store for him with courage and dignity.

## SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT

### CLASSES OF MEETING EXEMPTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 26.

A Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary notifies :—With reference to the Punjab Government notification, dated 25th April, 1921, the Governor in Council hereby orders under section 4 (3) of Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act 1911, that the following classes of public meetings shall be exempted from application of sedition 4 (1) and (2) of the said Act, (A) purely religious meetings (B) electioneering meetings by or in support of candidates for election to the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State.

## PROTEST STRIKE BY VAKILS

### POSTPONED BY VAKILS' ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

In view of the circumstances disclosed by members of the Vakils deputation which recently waited on the Government of India at Simla, suspension of practice by vakils as a protest against the new high court rules for preparation of paperbooks which was to have commenced on 1st proximo has been postponed till June 1st. This modification of the original resolution was adopted at a meeting of the vakils association to-day.

## KERALA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

OTAPALAM, April 25.

At the Kerala provincial conference yesterday presided over by Mr. T. Prakasam, Bar-at-Law, resolutions reaffirming the Nagpur Congress resolution on non-cooperation—appealing to parents and guardians to withdraw students from colleges and schools, lawyers to suspend practice, urging boycott of foreign trade relationship by Indian merchants, removal of untouchability, welcoming Mr. Gandhi to Kerala, congratulating the inhabitants of Mulshi Patta on their fight against Government and Tata's efforts and relating to the Khilafat question were passed.

## NANKANA SAHEB CASE.

### ONE WITNESS RETRACTS HIS STATEMENT.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

LAHORE, April 21.

At the resumed hearing of the Nankana Sahib Case, more witnesses for the prosecution were examined. One Tirath Singh, who keeps a shop outside the Darshani Gate at Nankana, was the first witness called in: He retracted from his former statement given before the police and was declared hostile by the prosecution. The witness alleged that his former statement was extorted from him by the Sikhs who tortured him and his brother. This witness said he saw the Sikhs armed with weapons, including pistols, and declared that they fired on the people.

Another witness was one Balaknath Sadhu who said he had arrived at Nankana Sahib only a day before the occurrence and during the firing on Sunday he received a bullet wound. The third witness called was, what they call here, nanga sadhu. He was an outsider like the preceding witness and had been at Nankana just about the time of occurrence. He gave his name as Kanhai Nand and appeared to be weak and lame. He spoke of the firing into the Janmasthan but could not say who fired. He received bullet wounds on his thigh and became unconscious. He was treated at the hospital. His answer were generally incoherent and he was not cross examined.

Takiullah, the Pathan approver whose examination was held over yesterday, was recalled and his examination was conducted with the aid of two interpreters.

The accused were all handcuffed in pairs as on the previous day, including Mahant Narain Dass.

## CROSS EXAMINATION OF POLICE OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 22.

In the Nankana case to-day, Mr. Bevin Petman cross-examined four police investigating officers on behalf of the defence. The cross-examination had been postponed at the time when they were produced as witnesses. Mr. Bowring, Superintendent of Police C.I.D. in his cross-examination, stated the way in which the police investigated the case and described the investigation carried on by the officers of his department. He said he discharged over a 100 men. 67 were discharged out of the lot handed over by the Sikhs to the Police. Several thousands of Sikhs were at Nankana, when they went there first for investigation. They (the Sikh Jathas) had committed several outrages and before the arrival of the cavalry at Nankana 500 houses had been deserted. These armed Jathas seized a large number of cattle. A very large number of Sikhs had battle axes, iron shod lathies, and kirpans. Practically none were empty-handed. There was a general feeling of insecurity and apprehension not only in Nankana, but in the surrounding villages also. Troops were sent there to reassure the public. He was not an investigation officer, but he only supervised. The Sikh Committee were dissatisfied with their investigation. The Sikhs were hostile to the Police an suggested that Government were responsible for the murders. He believed that in Lachman Singh's Jatha there were several men, who were so inflamed with religious fervour that they were ready to sacrifice their lives. After Mr. Bowring's cross-examination was finished, Mr. Ikramul Haq Deputy Superintendent C.I.D., Chaurudi Jung Bahadur, and Ali Mahomed, Sub-Inspectors were cross-examined, who also narrated similar events and the Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 26.

S S Suncliff, Right, Durban.
S S Taroba, Sulivan, Durban.
S S Bessemer City, Murphy, New Orleans.
S S City of Karachi, Brown, Marmagoa.
S S Acme, Vaux, New York.
S S Ormara, Dagge, Moulmein.
S S Mandala, Swanson, Karachi.
S S Waroonga, Evans, Busreh.
S S Nurani, Moller, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.
Steamer Jeddah for Jeddah.
Steamer Bayo Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer Taroba for Durban etc.
Steamer Waroonga for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Purnea for Persian Gulf.

S S Suncliff :—The steamer Suncliff, 1855 tons, Captain W Right, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Bessemer City :—The steamer Bessemer City, 3450 tons, Captain J Murphy, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Orleans, with a general cargo.

S S City of Karachi :—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3571 tons, Captain J S Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Acme :—The steamer Acme, 4304 tons, Captain A T Valix, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Ormara :—The B I S N Co's steamer Ormara, 2978 tons, Captain R G Dagge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Taroba :—The B I S N Co's steamer Taroba, 3657 tons, Captain J R O Sulivan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, etc, with mail, a general cargo and 1000 passengers.

S S Mandala :—The P and O S N Co's steamer Mandala, 5194 tons, Captain C J Swanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 99 passengers.

S S Nurani :—The steamer Nurani, 2870 tons, Captain R C Moller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Waroonga :—The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1361 tons, Captain E M Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

### EXPORT.

April 26.

S S Sicilia for London :—250 cwts sultana, A Chagla and Co; 7 bales goat skin, G Bandally and Co; 40 bundles lamb skin, David Sassoon and Co; 1 bale woollen carpet, Coutts and Co; 19 bales woollen carpet, Bontor and Co.

S S Mandala for Antwerp :—105 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co; 1120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mandala for Marseilles :—105 cwts gum Arabic, E Nowrojee and Co; 2060 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Mandala for Hamburg :—840 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice :—100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste :—330 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Eastern Importer for New York :—3539 cwts castor seed, Bombay Co; 1 bale cow hides Childs and Joseph and Co; 37 bales goat skin, Enrico Stein and Co.

S S West Amar Josa for New York :—2 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co; 240 cwts condiments, Owen and Okell and Co; 200 cwts chillies, S Gordhandas and Co; 4000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe :—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Osaka M Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Hongkong :—50 bales cotton twist, I David and Co.

S S Boyo Maru for Hongkong :—50 bales cotton yarn, Warden and Co.

S S Heman Maru for Osaka :—400 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Heman Maru for Yokkaichi :—750 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe :—700 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 1 case ruby, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Osaka :—600 bales cotton, Toikoku M K Kaisha; 2 cases tortoise shell, Curmally Janmahomed.

S S Calcutta Maru for Yokohama :—300 bales cotton, Toekiku M K Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Yokkaichi :—250 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

### IMPORTS

April 26.

S S Barbarigo from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co :—3237 tons coal.

S S Quelloa from Rangoon, Agents British India Steam N Co :—12506 bags rice, 1278 bags white beans, 1382 bags black oride, 80 bags green moong, 1578 bags orid, 319 bags red long beans, 20 cases cheroot, 245 bags green orid, 2618 bags millet, 854 bags chora, 1849 bags jowar, 200 bags pumgin, 200 bags cheowala, 900 cases joggary, 5523 bags cotton seed.

S S Barpeta from Basra, Agents British India Steam N Co :—35 parcels 21 bundles 5 boxes specie.

S S Shuja from Calcutta, Agents Bombay Persia Steam N Co :—6753 tons coal.

# KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

## EXHIBITION OF SWADESHI GOODS.

### K. H. SABHA AND CONFERENCE JOIN HANDS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 23.

Preparations for the Political Conference are fast progressing. The *pandal* has been a grand structure alike in size as in beauty of tasteful decorations. It presents such a beautiful appearance that an incessant flow of men, women and children from the city is seen pouring in both mornings and evenings. The main entrance is a specimen of the artisanship surmounted by a household spinning wheel, showing the tendency of the conference organisers towards Mahatma Gandhiji's dearest object.

Intimation has been received of the attendance of about two thousand peasant delegates and of a number of other delegates and visitors. Mr. Patel, President-elect, of the Conference, as also Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other notable personalities are arriving to-morrow evening from Bombay and a grand procession is arranged in honour of these illustrious guests.

DESHI EXHIBITION.

The Kathiawar Deshi Exhibition, containing variegated departments of painting, clay dodelling, weaving, sanitation and other indigenous arts and industries, promises to be finest show ever witnessed in Kaothiawar. The Agent to the Governor is specially coming down to attend the opening ceremony by Thakore Saheb of Rajkot.

Other Conferences, including Students' Conference, Jain Conference, Humanitarian Conference, Weavers' Conference are holding their sessions during the week. Arrangements are also made to hold a Cattle Show, as also an Agricultural Implements Show. Thus so many engagements are thronging, so many notables attending that the occasion appears to be unique, presenting a miniature show of Congress gatherings during the Christmas week.

### MR. V. J. PATEL'S RECEPTION

(From our Own Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 25.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, President-elect Kathiawar Political Conference, arrived here this morning. As the train was timed at eight in the morning crowds began to gather from early morning, grew thicker and thicker, reaching a number of about ten thousand when the train steamed into on the station. He was received by members of the Reception Committee and representative delegates, from various states and was profusely garlanded and taken in procession through the principal roads.

The Agent to the Governor arrived this morning specially for the Exhibition.

### H. H. THAKORE OF RAJKOT OPENS EXHIBITION.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, April 25.

The Kathiawar political conference meets this evening in the pendal erected for the purpose. The entrance gate welcomes the public with the emblem of the spinning wheel. The Kathiawar Swadeshi exhibition in connection with the conference is noteworthy. The exhibition is divided into four parts, industrial, agricultural, sanitary, and cow sections. The exhibits are nicely arranged in artistic style. The weaving section indicating the ancient skill of Kathiawar in the art. The national bag with the emblem of national unity in the background with spinning wheel is depicted on the surface the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

Mr. Patel was carried in procession. At 11 His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot performed the opening ceremony of the exhibition in the presence of many distinguished guests including Mr. Maconichie. The Secretary read his report emphasing the utility of such exhibitions. In declaring the exhibition open the Thakore Saheb expressed his pleasure at the sign of national awakening, heartily congratulating the effort of Mr. Mansuklal and emphasised the importance of the charka to the poor classes.

Mr. Mansukhlal then proposed thanks to the guests present, referred to the work of the Thakore Saheb for the people in allowing the political conference in state limits. The meeting dispersed after garlanding the guests amid cheers of "Mahatma Gandhiji ki Jai".

### ALL WORKERS JOIN HANDS.

The Kathiawar Conference was postponed two hours. The Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha has agreed to join as the result of negotiations by the President. The President will deliver his address to-day, but further work of the Parishad will be postponed to Wednesday to enable members of the Sabha to come from outside Rajkot.

### SABHA AND CONFERENCE JOIN HANDS

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, April 26th.

The Sabha and the Conference joined hands through the efforts of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and Mr. Manilal Kothari and Kathiawar met united in the Conference. Ten thousand people, packed the pandal, including a good number of ladies and members of the depressed classes. *Khadar* was everywhere conspicuous. After music the Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his address. He welcomed all on behalf of the Reception Committee, traced the history of political movement in Native States, and went on describing the effect of western civilisation on the rulers and the people. He mentioned the demand of national education, the introduction of the spinning wheel. He referred to the press laws and gagging orders in Kathiawar. Lastly he appealed to all workers to agitate very cautiously so that the work may be smooth and the Conference may be an authority in the future. Mr. D. E. Sukla then proposed that Mr. V. J. Patel be elected President. After the proposal being duly seconded and supported by delegates of different places, Mr. Patel took the chair amid loud and prolonged cheers. Then he delivered his presidential address.

# MR. GANDHI'S VISIT TO BROACH.

## MUNICIPALITY DECIDES TO PRESENT ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

BROACH, April 25.

An open air over-crowded meeting of the rate-payers and voters was held yesterday evening. The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution which the President was authorised to forward to the parties concerned:—

This public meeting of the rate-payers and voters of the local municipality requests the elected representative members of the Broach Municipality to arrange for an address of welcome to be given by the Broach Municipality to Mr. Mahandas Karamchand Gandhiji, when he comes to Broach on the occasion of the 5th Gujerat "Rajkiya Parished".

The speakers extolled Mr. Gandhi's works and desired that the local Municipality would not fail in their duties towards the public. The "Broach Samachar" a local weekly Parsi paper was several taken to task and was condemned for writing insolently about the requisition sent to the Municipality and about this meeting. To-day the public is called to attend the Municipal meeting called for "Address to Gandhiji".

ADDRESS COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

As to-day's agenda contained the subject of Gandhiji's address the municipal hall was fully packed. Seventeen out of 24 members attended the meeting. Amidst cheers and applause the municipal board by a great majority decided to present a welcome address in Devnagiri and Urdu written on Khadi to Gandhiji, when the latter comes to Broach the fifth Gujerat Rajkiya Parished's and senctioned Rs. 150 from municipal funds for the expenses. It was also decided that subscription was to be raised from amongst municipal members if the collector objected to sanctioning the expenses. The Hazur Deputy Collector for Government opposed vigorously the above proposition relying on section 56 District Municipal Act 1901, because Gandhiji, for whom he had the greatest respect was non-cooperationist. A Parsi elected member, two elected Hindu members and Government nominated members excepting the Huzar Deputy Collector remained neutral. The address committee was appointed.

# ALLEGED MURDER OF A ZEMINDAR.

## ACCUSED REFUSE TO WAKE STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, April 25.

In the case of the murder of a zemindar of village Chauli, accused Murari and Kundan refused to make any statement in the court of the cantonment magistrate, Agra, who has committed them for trial to the court of the Sessions Judge where, they will be defended by counsel from Allahabad in addition to local counsel.

# KHILAFAT WORKERS PROSECUTED.

## FINE PAID CHEERFULLY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 26.

To-day at Egmore Police Court Mr. P. C. Lobo, Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Mahomed Ibrahim Saheb, merchant and Abdul Hajid Saheb Sharar, Khilafat worker worker and non-cooperator were charged with causing obstruction to traffic by holding a public meeting on Pycrofts Road on the night of 4th March. His Honour convicted both accused and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 45 in default to ten days' simple imprisonment and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20, in default four days' simple imprisonment. Both accused paid the fine with the remark that as civil disobedience was not in the programme they had decided to pay the fine.

# CALCUTTA INDIAN SEAMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Mr. C. R. Das presided over the general meeting of the Indian Seamen's Association held at Kidderpore on Saturday, when it was announced that 4000 men had already joined the Association. Absence of union in India, Mr. Das said, was the only reason of suffering of Indian seamen and the moment they united under one union, racial distinctions between the white and black were bound to disappear and their sufferings would come to an end. He advised them to give up drinking.

# MULSHI PETA STRUGGLE.

## GOVT'S CALLOUSNESS.

## BOMBAY'S DUTY.

### TRUTH ABOUT HOT WATER BATH.

(From our Special Commissioner.)

Mulshi Peta, Friday, April 22, 3-30 p.m.

The Mavlas' reply to the Collector's letter has it seems considerably affected the Company's and the Government's attitude towards the men. It seems the Government and the Company which for all practical purposes have been merged into one so far as the Nila, Mula Project is concerned through their respective officials are passing anxious hours considering as to what should be the next step. The situation has reached a very critical stage. The company wants to take the Mavlas' land by force under the authority of Government who are proceding under the Land Acquisition Act. The Mavlas do not want to part with it at the cost even, of their lives. Even their wives and children are prepared to fight to the bitter end.

GOVERNMENT'S CALLOUS CONDUCT.

The Government's attitude has been exasperating to a degree. The Government gave *carte blanche* to, or at least connived at what the company has been doing for over four months in Mulshi Peta. Otherwise how could the starting of work of the dam, the brick and mortor factories etcetra be explained. This all has been done before any proper agreement was signed between the company and Government and before the legal acquisition of land took place. This is certainly a wrong—and aggressive—move. The Mavlas are passionately attached to their lands particularly because the land played a great part in the struggle for Liberty of Maharashtra two hundred years back under their great leader Shivaji. Of course, though it is a question whether the Mavlas would even part with their land, I am inclined to believe that only if the Government had not blindly used their autocratic powers under the Land Acquisition Act and had proceeded fairly and entered into proper negotiations with the Mavlas through the proper channel and *offered them fertile lands and an opportunity to colonise in large groups together* the whole history of the Nila-Mula Project would have been different.

OTHER OBJECTIONS OF MAVLAS.

The chief reason for their attitude is explained above. Besides, they say no climate would suit them as the climate of the Mavla land does; they don't want to bother themselves with anything else than cultivating their own ancestral lands; And for this impasse it is the Government who are more responsible than the Company, which is after all a capitalist concern and would think of no sentiment but Profit and Loss Prospect.

A LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER!

The spirit of the Mavlas is remarkable. It is a lie to say that they have as has been freely stated in certain section of the Press, been incited to resort to Satyagraha. In fact as recently as the beginning of the month, if any counsel was given to them, it was not to resort to Satyagraha. But, it seems they could not hold out any more while the dam which is to submerge their whole land, was progressing. It was only then that the Poona leaders with their natural and not at all misplaced sympathy came out to help them and organise them properly lest there should be any sort of violence. Besides this the Poona leaders have done nothing and propose to do nothing. If it is a crimes to lend a helping hand to suffering humanity, well the Poona people are proud to be labelled as "criminals!" The spirit of the Mavlas is far more alive at this time than that of even the Kaira peasants and the Champaran ryots. Some leaders had at least to explain to them their own rights and the injustices done to them, before they resorted to Passive Resistance, while in this case the leaders were impressed by the unanimity and determined spirit of the men. People are very anxious that Mahatma Gandhi should bless their movement before he starts for Sindh, They believe in their own strength of mind and want the Mahatma only to bless them and their movement.

TRUTH ABOUT HOT WATER BATH.

About the hot water bath. I have had opportunity to see some of the leaders that enjoyed it on Saturday last. They say it is a lie to deny that the water was scorchingly hot. Instead of the water getting hot through the heated hoses, they maintained, that it became cooler having fallen from a height of nearly 75 feet. In this connection I have noticed marks of scalds on the limbs of some people.

RAILWAY PROJECT BAULKED.

In connection with the Tata Company' using lands of other people without taking their previous sanction or giving them at least a farcical notice for the railway line from Chinchwad to Mulshi, a very interesting incident happened a few days back. One Mr. Deshmukh of Shera village (about 2 miles from the dam), through whose land the railway is planned to run, refused to allow the company to lay any sleepers on his land. A responsible official of the company with his assistants repaired to the scene with his sleeves tucked up tried to bully Mr. Deshmukh, saying the sleepers were meant to lie down and they would lie there at any cost. Of course his army consisted of over five hundred men and poor Mr. Deshmukh had only forty men with him. Yet a heroic struggle took place, which was absolutely non-violent and purely passive on the part of Mr. Deshmukh's men. The company's men would place the sleepers on the land and Mr. Deshmukh's men would quietly throw them away. This went on for over one hour an the official and his men made a strategic retreat since it was hopeless to proceed with the work of laying down the rails.

OFFERS OF HELP.

I am told that the Satyagraha Committee has received a number of sympathetic letters from adjoining districts among them being Satara, Nagar and Sholapur, whose peasants and well to do middle class men are ready to join the Satyagraha camp here.

Yesterday evening I went to meet some of the Mavlas in their homes near by. They seem to be thoroughly convinced of the righteousness and justice of their struggle. I spoke to a number of them including women and children and I could see on their faces writ large the determination to win their cause. In fact on Tuesday last some 800 women had gathered near the Satyagraha camp to offer their lives in the dam. But the leaders explained to them that the time for them had not arrived and that should come in only after the men had gone and that their little urchins should follow them.

THE SUPREME NEED—MONEY.

The need now is no so much for men for money. The Satyagraha every day feeds some 1,000 people the cost of it all is not less than Rs. Of course this means plain simple and twice a day to the volunteers who are about a hundred; and one food to the Mavlas, who get bread for the day from their home. People may not give money only but they can as well be in kind. They can for instance give rice, grains, etc.

BOMBAY'S DUTY.

Poona has supplied such self-sacrificing leaders as Dr. Pansule, Mr. Karlkar, Mr. Deo, Mr. Bhuskute, Mr. Rao, Mr. Bapat in addition to the volunteer from the Tilak Vidyalaya, Bharat Nayam Sevak and Anath Vidyarthi Grih It is hoped that Bombay will not lebehind.

## MULSHI PETTA STRUGGLE.

Mavlas who have adopted Satyagraha, occupying the masonry of the dam offering passive resistance to the continuance of the work of the project.

# MR. LLOYD GEORGE & MOSLEM DEMANDS.

## SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE OF PREMIER.

### MR. HASSAN IMAM'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 25.

Mr. Hassan Imam in the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press of India said:—"My attention has been drawn to the press message published in papers, in which I am reported to have said at Bombay that "so far the temper and attitude of British Premier does not warrant any hope Moslem demands being conceded in full." I made no such statement, for in my conversations with the Prime Minister, there was neither temper nor attitude. The Premier viewed Moslem representation with sympathy and if he is unable to fulfil the hopes of Indian Moslems, it will not be for want of inclination, though it may be by reason of his limitations. At Bombay I was asked to address a public meeting but, I declined to do so because I yet regard Moslem representation before the Prime Minister within the circle of negotiation" Mr. Hassan Imam still retains silence in respect of the Khilafat question, as lying also with other matters affecting India.

### MYSORE EDUCATION STATISTICS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, April 25.

An official review of state educational activities, while optimistic of future progress piquantly remarks the "Standard of progress attained during 1917-18 has yet to be regained." The comparative figure for 1918-1920 while showing 25 per cent. increased expenditure, the strength of school going children shower on the whole a heavy fall. A slight progress has been made with Moslem and depressed class primary education but, a marked decline of about twelve per cent. in the strength is recorded against the industrial school.

People always look to Bombay for money which it has never denied and this time the Mavlas are hopeful Bombay, Gujrat and other rich parts of the Presidency will not disappoint them in their struggle for winning their dear Motherland. The struggle began on April 16 and it is calculated to last till the 15th of June and the expenses will not be less than Rs. 30,000. Perhaps it will be more but not less.

### MAVLAS STOP WORK OF BRIDGE AND ROADS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 25.

The leaders of the Satyagraha movement at Mulshi gave notice to Tata Company yesterday evening to the effect that unless, the Company declared their intention to stop the work of the dam till October, the Mavlas would stop the work of the bridge and the road being done at present by the company. Accordingly the Mavlas marched to the bridge which is being constructed and the roads that are being prepared to-day morning at seven, but the company men did not turn up at all. All work thus stopped.

The situation at Mulshi remains unchanged. Tata Company officers made no attempt to resume the work of constructing the dam. The Mavlas, however, continue sitting on the masonry work from morn till even every day. The labourers of the Tata Company although desirous of leaving the work are prevented as their pay is being withheld by the Company. All work is at standstill. Further developments depend upon the Government move, which is anxiously awaited.

### WORK AT A STANDSTILL.

## SYMPATHETIC STRIKES BY WORKMEN.

(From our Special Commissioner.)

POONA, April 23.

The work in the Mouisi Dam is as yet at a standstill. Mr. Bhabha has not arrived from Bombay. Perhaps he may come in the evening. Nobody knows how the Company wants to proceed, yet the Mavlas assemble in large numbers on the dam. One important thing to note is that the car men and labourers of neighbouring villages are quite in sympathy with their brethren in unhappy straits and have begun to non-cooperate with the Company since yesterday and refuse to do work any more for them. This has to a certain extent put the Company into anxiety as to how to fetch materials necessary for the work. In fact, I am told there is a shortage of coal and unless either the donkeys or labourers already in the employ of the Company are made to fetch it, the situation will be serious. Another batch of workmen also refused to do the work which would prove detrimental to the interests of the Mavlas and have gone back, so I am informed, this morning. They did not even care to wait for payment of a fortnight's wages which are due to them, Mr. Cameron, I am told, has arrived only just now from Poona.

# LAHORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

## NATIONALIST CANDIDATES ROUT TWO LED PLACE-HUNTERS.

### CONVINCING N. C. O. VICTORY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 25.

The Lahore Municipal elections which commenced on Monday last concluded on Saturday. This year there was a very keen contest for the seats owing to the fact that the Khilafat committee had put up their nominees to contest against the old candidates in the Mahomedan ward and the Congress party had nominated all non-cooperator candidates to oppose the old candidates in the Hindu ward. Brisk canvassing was going on for several weeks in different wards of the city and the Khilafat and Congress parties did a good deal of propaganda work for their nominees. Just a week before the election, processions passed through the streets and byelanes of the city, warning the voters not to vote for old and title holding candidates, but to give their votes for the Khilafat workers and non-cooperators. The Mahomedan elections began on Monday and concluded on Wednesday, and the result announced on Thursday showed that all the candidates nominated by the Khilafat committee had been elected, except two in wards Nos. 1 and 7 where the old candidates defeated the Khilafat nominees.

"DISCRETION BETTER PART OF VALOUR.

The elections in Hindu wards began on Wednesday and concluded on Saturday. Here the propaganda work was so strong that most of the old candidates withdrew from contest on the day of election, when they saw that the voters were determined to elect only non-cooperator candidates, and were bent upon defeating the old and title holding candidates. Thus Prof. Ruchi Ram, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt, Dr. Gopi Chand and some other candidates were returned practically unopposed and voting went on only in one ward, where Mr. Santanam was contesting Rai Bahadur Mukhi Ram, an old Municipal Commissioner of Lahore. The result of the voting in this ward was announced to-day in the municipal committee office by the Deputy Commissioner before a large crowd of people mostly Hindu voters and non-cooperators. Deputy Commissioner announced the names of those candidates who had been elected which included the name of Mr. Santanam, who had defeated his opponent by a large majority. As soon as the crowd received this news they cheered Mr. Santaram and raised loud shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and "Bandemataram." An impromptu procession was at once formed which passed through a portion of the Mall, the Anarkali bazar and the main streets of the city headed by a party of youths who were carrying the Swarajya flag. Mr. Santanam and other successful candidates were profusely garlanded and jubilant crowds paraded the streets and danced in wild joy to the accompanyment of drums and music. The people showered flowers on the elected members and raised loud and continued shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and "Bharat Mata ki Jai."

# MEASURES AGAINST SIKHS & AKALIS.

## STRONG ACTION BY INDIAN STATES

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 25.

According to the "Sikh" of the 24th instant, the Kashmir durbar, has prohibited the entry of Akalis into state territory and the authorities in Kapurthala State have announced that all Sikhs found wearing kirpans longer than 9 inches will be prosecuted and fined Rs. 200 each. The "Sikh" advise the Sikh inhabitants of states such as Kapurthala to emigrate to British territory.

### GURDWARA REFORM VOLUNTEERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 25.

The Akali Sikhs of Lahore city met in the Bawli Sahib gurdwara last evening to enlist volunteers for Gurdwara reform under directions received from the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar. Several volunteers were registered and the meeting dissolved.

### CASE AGAINST EDITOR OF "AKALI."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LAHORE, April 25.

Three prosecution witnesses were examined to-day in the case against Sarbir Pratap Singh, editor of "Akali" and the case was adjourned till the 29th instant.

The Punjab Government have prescribed under the Press Act all copies of issue No. 5 for January 1921 of Volume 1 of the monthly magazine "The Independant Hindustan" published by Hindustan Ghadr Party, San Francisco."

Major-General G. G. Giffard C.I.E., proceeds home on leave about the beginning of May and Lt.-Col. T. H. Symonds will act for him as Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

At a public meeting of Indian employees of the East Indian Railway held in Calcutta, on the 25th instant it was decided to form a separate union of Indian Railway employees, apart from the Railway Workmens' Union.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

THURSDAY, April 28.

Mails for L. Marquis and S. Africa per extra s.s. "Inverie" close at 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 29.

Declaration of LL.B., Intermediate in Commerce, B.Com. and Intermediate in Science Examination results, University Hall, 12-45 p.m.

The mail steamer "Naldera" with the outward mails of the 14th instant, is expected to arrive at 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 30

The s.s. "Sicilia" with outward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

### BAND PERFORMANCE.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

### CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 25th instant was 211 as compared with 120 on the corresponding day of the last year and 120 in 1919. There were 17 attacks and 14 deaths from plague and 6 attacks and no death from small-pox.

### BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Monthly Meeting of the Members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Friday, the 29th April, 1921, at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.)

### SPINNING CLASSES AT LALBAG.

Shriman Bhujanga Sarma has opened Spinning Classes at Saheriwalla Buildings, Lalbag, Parel, and those who wish to learn spinning are welcome between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

### THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The adjourned monthly business meeting of the members of the above institution will be held in its Hall at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) today to consider a letter from the Bene Israel Home for Destitutes and Orphans and transact other business if any.

### BENGALEE UNION.

The inauguration ceremony of the Bengali Union will be performed by Mrs. Saraladevi Chawdhari to-day at 8-30 p.m. at the house of its President, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, 15, Elphinstone Circle.

### HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY

A special condolence meeting of the H. M. Society will be held on Sunday next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hira Bag Hall, C. P. Tank Road, to record the lamentable death of Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya, B.A., founder of the Hindu Missionary Society, when members and sympathisers are earnestly requested to attend.

### MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of all the 17 members of the Provincial Congress Committee elected for this ward and the workers will held at 8 a.m. next Sunday at the rooms of the committee at Shri Nivas near Matunga G. I. P. Rly

A meeting of all the members of F Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday 1st May 1921, at 9-30 p.m.

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the newly elected Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. Election of Office-bearers; 2. Framing Rules for the Congress Committees.

### TILAK NATIONAL UNION

A union called the Tilak National Union, has been recently started in Mysore to perpetuate the memory of the dead patriot. It possesses a strong and representative council and the following are among its aims and objects:—

To educate people on national lines. To do social and humanitarian work. To help the economic development of the country. To maintain a free reading room for the public; and a library for the members of the Union.

### SPINNING DEMONSTRATION.

A spinning demonstration was held on Sunday last in the Local National College premises between 5 and 6-30 p.m. Boys and girls of the Chikhalwadi National Marathi School conducted the demonstration.

The special features of the demonstration were those who visited the demonstration worked for some time on the spinning wheel in order to initiate into the work many inquiries regarding spinning were made, and difficulties were solved.

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY,

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

PAPERS TO BE READ:

1. "Folklore of North Kanara—Legend of Gopal Krishna of Gore in Kumta Taluka" (Part II). By J. A. Saldanha, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

2. "Oathe among the ancient Iranians. The Persian Sogand-Nameh or the Book of Oaths." By Shamsul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D.

Members and friends are invited to attend.

### ALL-INDIA VEDIC CONFERENCE

In connection with the anniversary celebration of the "Veda Sava", an All-India Conference of the Vedic Pundits will be held at the "Prithibir Itihash" office, Howrah, on the 10th May next. A school for the propagation of the studies of the Vedic culture will also be started on the occasion under the auspices of and at the direct help of Pundit Durgadas Lahiri, the well-known commentator of the Vedas. The Hon. Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, Saraswati, will preside. Interested persons willing to join the movement are requested to write to Vedaratna Sri Pramathanath Sanyal, the Secretary of the Sava, who will make necessary arrangements.

### CURIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

On Wednesday the 20th instant Mr. C. W. Whareelles Lt.-Colonel General Staff A. H. V. alongwith Mr. N. M. Joshi paid a visit to the above Institute. The guest was taken round to the English and Vernacular night classes, the Gymnasium, the Reading Room Library, and Social Club and was very much pleased. A short programme of music by the schoolboys and of Lathi performance by the members of the gymnasium was also gone through.

The visitors expressed thorough satisfaction about the work carried at the Institute in the following words:—The work is quite equal to that to be found in any similar surroundings in any part of the British Commonwealth. With such ideals operating one can have no doubt as to the future of India's workmen.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

### IN RESPECT OF ONE BALE OF COTTON MISSING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate prosecuting Inspector Mr. Sathe charged Krishnaji Bhivajee Vithal Bhaskar and Ganjanam K. Lele, G. I. P. Railway servants, with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of one bale of cotton valued at Rs. 600.

Mr. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. Kirk-Smith, public prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Baker, Solicitor, appeared for the Railway Company and Mr. Tuljapurkar, pleader, for the accused No. 3 and Mr. Gadgara for the accused No. 1 and No. 2.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, who was a forwarding agent, consigned some bales of cotton from the Victoria Terminus to Sholapur. Now the cotton bales were handed over to the accused, the first of whom was a loader, the second accused was a weigher and the third was a head foreman. It appeared that one of the consignments booked by the complainant to Sholapur consisted of six bales. The complainant desired to split up the consignment into one bag and five bags to be consigned to two different parties at Sholapur. He, then, went with the Railway Receipt which was passed by the accused in respect of the six bales and further requested that the necessary alterations be made in the consignment and fresh receipts be issued. It was alleged, thereafter, that the three accused conspired together and told the complainant that he had himself booked to them only five bales instead of six on the previous day and demanded that the deficiency of one bale should be made good by him.

Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Waikar, a hundikari at the Victoria Terminus Station deposed that he was in charge of dispatching piecegoods and cotton twists belonging to his constituents to their constituents upcountry by rail. He knew all the accused. On the 15th November 1920 he received one bale of cotton twist No. 30 from one Ramnath-Hamnatram to be consigned to Tippanah Sidhram at Sholapur and for which he filled in the consignment note. Thereafter he took the bales to the scales at the Victoria Terminus, which were in charge of the accused No. 1. No. 1 weighed the bale and marked it with the number 1857 82/1 and put his initials S. U. R. on the consignment note. He was, thereafter, given a railway receipt for it by the receipt clerk. On the same day he received another consignment of 6 bales from one Ramnarayan Ragmal to be sent to Sholapur. Of those 6 bales 5 bales contained No. 32 Japan Twist and one bale No. 30, which he took them to accused No. 1 at his scales and he weighed them. He, then put the mark 1857 x 6 S. U. R. on the consignment note and for which he received a railway receipt. Both those consignments were given to accused No 1 at the same time. The next day (i.e. on the 16th November 1920 he went to accused No. 3 to get the receipt for 6 bales cancelled because the five bales of No. 32 Twist belonged to one R. Rajmal and one bale of No. 30 Twist to one Annasahib Sidras. He, thereupon, asked accused No. 3 to give him two separate receipts for those two consignments of 6 bales. Then, the accused No. 3 took him to accused No. 2 the loader, and told him to make out two separate receipts if the six bales had not been already loaded. Thereafter, accused No. 2 counted the bales which were on the platform and the accused No. 3 stated that he could find only 5 bales out of the six. Thereafter, accused No. 3 sent for accused No. 1 and asked him how one bale was 'missing' that day. Then, the accused No. 3 told him to wait while he was enquiring about it. The same evening he went to the accused No. 3 and asked him if he could give him two separate receipts, to which he replied that according to his enquiry only five bales and not six were entrusted to him by the complainant. The total weight of 6 bales shown in the receipt was 31 maunds and 20 seers, the average weight being 10 maunds and 10 seers. The accused No. 3, then asked him to hand over one more bale to make up the six as shown in the receipt, to which the complainant replied that he had already delivered all the six bales the previous day and there was no bale left with him. Further accused No. 3 told him that he (the complainant) did not give the bale and that he (the accused) would make up the shortage during the course of the week. The complainant, then, took the receipt and had it sent to Carting Agent, Atmaram Gopal.

Continuing the witness stated that on the 18th November 1920 he received one bale of Japan Twist No 20 from one Vithoba Powar to be consigned to Jai Gopal Ratanlal at Sholapur, the consignor being Ramnash-Harak chand. These bales were handed over to accused No. 1 along with the consignment note and he (the accused) put the mark B.B. 1878 x 5771 S. U. R. on it and for which he did not receive any railway receipt. Accused No. 1 was not to be found at the Victoria Terminus after the 18th of November 1920. He used to question every time accused No. 3 about the receipt of that bale and he, in return, used to say that he would enquire about it and let him know. Thereupon on the 29th of November he sent an application to the Deputy Traffic Manager (Commercial) with regard to it. (Here Mr. Baker, Solicitor produced the application). He received a reply to it on the same day from the Deputy Traffic Manager. (Here the reply was read out).

Court:—Who wrote the application?

Witness:—A friend of mine Mr. Ambikar, by name, who is working in the Japan Cotton Trading Company.

Continuing, he stated that he, thereafter, sent his men Atmaram Gopal and Shridhar Ganesh to Sholapur to enquire into the matter, who, after having returned from there gave him certain information on the 30th of November 1920. On the evening of the 30th of November he saw accused No. 3 and gave him all the information given to him by Atmaram Gopal.

Thereupon on the 7th of December 1920, he went to Sholapur, and handed over an application to the Sub-Inspector of Railway Police, who referred him to the Sub-Inspector of the Sholapur City Police.

The case was, then, adjourned till the 3rd of May.

## A FALSE CHARGE.

### ACCUSED COMPENSATED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Sergeant Baily charged Hirabai Lallu—a Surti woman with house-breaking and the theft of a gold chain and some cash valued at Rs. 66 belonging to one Punja Chiba.

Mr. Daroowalla, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Saher, Bar-at-Law for the accused.

The complainant's story was that about three and a half months ago his wife told him that she missed a gold chain and some cash from her box, the lock of which was broken by some one. The accused was staying next door to him. It was also alleged that the gold chain was pledged with a Marwari by the accused.

The accused in pleading not guilty stated that a false charge was brought against her by her husband and relatives and friends. She was always ill-treated by her husband and that she grew so desperate that she threw herself into the sea. She further stated that when her relatives found that she was warned and discharged by the Magistrate, they brought that false charge against her.

His Worship in delivering his judgment stated that he was perfectly convinced after hearing the evidence that a false charge was brought against the accused. He further stated that her husband and all her relatives and friends were against her and wanted to have her punished for some reason or other. He, therefore, discharged the accused and further ordered that Rs. 50 should be paid to the complainant by way of compensation.

## RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

### ACCUSED FINED Rs 25.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Mahankalal charged A. Longsdail, a Dock Pilot, with rash and negligent driving so as to endanger human safety.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 17th instant at 5 p.m. the accused was driving his motor cycle along Princess Street very fast and on the wrong side of the road. Vasudeo Ganput, the complainant who was standing on the right side of the road near a lamp-post, was knocked down by the accused and when police sepoy No. 272 "B" (division) on duty, went to his rescue, he was also knocked down by him; with the result that the complainant received abraisions on his left leg and was removed to the G. T. Hospital. The police could not trace the accused as he drove away immediately the complainant was knocked down, but was subsequently arrested on the 25th April.

A WITNESS'S DEPOSITION.

Nusserwanji Manekji Chinoy deposed that the motor cycle of the accused was standing on the wrong side of the road and that he was driving his car at a very fast speed. He was further asked by the police sepoy to have the name and address of the accused, but the latter dealt him a blow and refused to give his name and address.

The accused in pleading not guilty, stated that he was not driving his motor-cycle at fast speed and that he did not assault the witness.

His Worship disbelieving the defence of the accused, convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 125 in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three weeks, and further order that if the fine be recovered Rs. 25 should be paid to Vasudeo Ganput as compensation.

## STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

### MR. BAPTISTA'S ADVICE TO WORKMEN.

The workmen of the P. & O. the Bombay Steam Navigation and the British India Steam Navigation Companies are still holding out. They held a meeting yesterday morning at about 8 o'clock at the Ice Factory, near the Mazagon Tram Terminus when Mr. Joseph Baptista, addressed them, in the course of which he exhorted them to remain firm for six months more. He further stated that if they insisted they would be successful in their attempt. He then, asked them to have takat (strength) for six months to which they replied that they would remain firm till the end of that period.

Continuing, he appealed to the workmen not to resume work at the present moment, but, if they desired, they should seek employments elsewhere even at less than half their present wages.

Mr. Baptista then called out four Chinese workers and had a promise from them that they would remain firm for fifteen days more. The workmen, thereupon, cheered the Chinese for their brave stand.

Concluding, Mr. Baptista stated that everything depended upon the workmen and not upon him, and therefore they should continue to hold on so long as their demands were not adequately granted.

The workmen then quietly dispersed.

## HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality of the city during the week ending 23rd April viz., 1,405 was 120 less than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 74.59. The figures for the 17th week of 1920, were mortality 950 and death rate 50.43; those for the week during the preceding quinquenium (1916-20) were mortality 1,006 and the death rate 53.40.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 64 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 599 against 86 and 617 respectively in the preceding week. 12 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths, 293, were among infants under one year of age. 46 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 41 attacks and 25 deaths, and plague 113 attacks and 89 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 301 against 332 in the 17th week of 1920 and 354 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20)

## CHEMICALS MARKETS.

April 26.

There is a good deal of activity in zinc chloride and Magnesium Chloride Farina (K) has been maintained at Rs. 24, per cwt. Sago has also slightly upward tendency. Caustic-soda has been good in demand. Bleaching U. A. was quoted at Rs. 38. Other chemicals have no further attractive fluctuations.

## MILL STORES.

April 26.

The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 3-6-0.
Reeds Rs. 0.5-0.
Roller cloth (K) Rs. 12-0-0.
Roller skins Rs. 110-0 (Eng.)
Picking Bands Rs. 2-12-0.
Pickers (Headmost) Rs. 75-0-0.
Sizing Flannel (K) Rs. 7/8.
Sllubbings (Jap). Rs. 50.
Rind Rabbeth (Eng) Rs. 15.
Warpers 5 by 4 (Wil) Rs. 140.
Fillets Cylinder Rs. 1-14 0.
Fillets Doffer Rs. 1-14-0.

## COLOUR MARKET

April 26.

The market remains steady and only fair business passing in Alizarine and miscellaneous Dyes.

Quotations:—

Congo-Red Rs. 3-8 to 4-8 per lb.
Magneta Crystals. Rs. 14 per lb.
Magneta Crystals. Zu. Rs. 17 per lb.
Methyl Violet. Rs. 8/8/0 per lb.
Malanchite Green. Rs. 10/8/0 per lb.
Victoria Blue. Rs. 11 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals. Rs. 4 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals. Rs. 1,10/0 per lb.

# UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

## SOUTH OF CHURCHGATE STATION.

### DISCUSSION IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding, when the question of an underground railway line, south of the Churchgate Station, was considered. The letter from Government (Development Department) stated:—

LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT.

I am directed to address the Improvement Trust on the questions of running a railway line south of Churchgate Station in a sub-way to be built in the reclamation.

In January, 1920, the Bombay Government were informed by the Government of India that the Secretary of State had been asked to serve a notice on the B. B. and C. I. Railway requiring them to relinquish to Government the line south of Churchgate Station when called upon to do so at any time after 1922, subject to the new termini for local and long distance traffic, at Churchgate and Grant Road respectively, having been constructed, and the electrification of the main line to the local and long distance termini having been completed. The Government of India further stated that this action was recommended to the Secretary of State on the explicit condition that the Bombay Government should be responsible for the cost of replacing railway communication to the area served by the section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway which it is proposed to dismantle, should such restoration be found necessary.

The Governor in Council is of opinion that the railway line, if placed south of Churchgate Station, can only be continued underground to Colaba in a subway which will have to be constructed as part of the reclamation and for which provision will have to be made in the lay out of the reclaimed area. As a tentative lay out is at present under the consideration of the Governor in Council, it is necessary that the question as to whether an extension of the railway line south of Churchgate Station will or will not be required in the future should be decided now. The Governor in Council in view of the considerations set forth in the succeeding paragraphs is doubtful whether the expense of constructing a subway would be justified.

The main object of the B. B. and C. I. Railway suburban line to Churchgate will be to provide communication between the business area in the Fort and the residential areas and suburbs to the north. Colaba itself, when the cotton green is removed, will gradually become a purely residential suburb and the places of business of the great bulk of the people, who will reside there in future, will no doubt be in the Fort area and motors and tramway service will, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, form far more convenient means of communication than a railway on the approximate alignment of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

After a lengthy desultory discussion it was resolved to refer the matter to the Land Committee for them to draft the necessary resolution and representation.

## A VICTIM TO POVERTY.

### SUICIDE THE ONLY RECOURSE.

A very pitiable tragedy, resulting from privations in a middle-class family, took place on Monday evening at Chas Mohalla. It appears that Lalji Alimahomed, aged 35, a hawker, was residing with his wife and mother in a room. On Monday evening his wife asked him for some money for household expenses when he said that he had no money and that he was in debt. Shortly after that he asked his wife and mother to go out of the room as he said he would take bath. After about ten minutes his wife knocked at the door, but received no reply. She then looked through a window and saw her husband hanging by a rope which was attached to a beam. The rope was immediately cut, but Lalji was found dead.

At an inquest held on his body yesterday morning, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

## BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st January 1920 in the Bank of Bombay, Current Account | 497 | 5 | 1 |
| Fixed Deposit | 1,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash in hand | 14 | 0 | 7 |
| Total | 1,711 | 5 | 8 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount disbursed from 1st January 1920 to 31st December 1920, affording relief to those rendered destitute | 192 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance | 1,519 | 5 | 8 |

## A FATAL ASSAULT

The Coroner concluded his inquest regarding the death of Draupadibai, a Mahar woman, residing in a hut at Sewri, who was alleged to have been murdered by her husband Vithoo Dharma on the 30th ultimo under the circumstances already reported.

Further evidence recorded by the jury showed that the deceased was on intimate terms with one Ganoo Sadoo who came to see her on the day in question and slept in the same hut where she and her husband slept. During the latter part of the night, a relative of the deceased heard her shriek and calling for help. Subsequently the relative found the deceased lying dead outside the hut in a pool of blood with several stabs on her person and her husband absconding. The police were informed who took charge of the body. The husband was arrested at Boona on the 18th instant when on a search being made two penknives, one of which was stained with blood, were found on his person.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by injuries inflicted with a knife apparently by the husband, Vithoo.

# ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will give me a little space in your valuable columns to say a few words in the matter of the Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

It is seen from the Directors' Report for 1920, that certain changes have been proposed by the acting Manager in the Articles of Association.

It is proposed to erect or buy a new building for the facility of clerks, officers and others of the staff of the Company, which means to put up a very great portion of the Company's funds in estates contrary to the rules of the T. D. Whether these estates meant to be taken in the present proposal will be advantageous to the shareholders and policyholders or not is to be considered by the shareholders and others before they decide either way.

The Company has got this proposal passed in other branches of the Company and such houses have been engaged, but whether any benefit has been received by the shareholders and others is not yet known as no reports have been out about same.

A common idea will itself prove that this step is not profitable for various reasons, chief of them being various castes and creeds of servants of the Company—numbering over 250, rates of rents which should be naturally far less than other houses to entice clerks etc. to live in. The Company's servants are of various castes, and it is a question whether these will be all willing to put up in one building like this. Will every clerk be satisfied with the space given to him? Can proper satisfaction be given to all as perhaps some having more children may not be satisfied with a small space left to him. Will the remaining space after giving to clerks and other inferior members of the staff suffice for the officers? In other branches there are not so many officers as are in Bombay, and will there be ample room to satisfy their wants and their social relations?

What is the guarantee that this proposal may not lead to a misuse of its sense and the whole building so taken may not be to a great portion usurped by officers only and leave a very little place for the other staff.

Another thing I wish to bring to the notice of the shareholders is the great number of officers now on the staff. Are all these officers so very necessary to the Company? They are paid better and higher wages than big Government officials. The Company is said to be established in India and can it not be managed by the sons of India? Are there no deserving Indians on its staff who could be put in some of these big places? Sons of India, it is not at all creditable to you to suffer like this. See to the other side and the disadvantage you are suffering.

Suppose an officer is drawing a high salary and is going on leave; he gets half pay while on leave and the other half is paid to his acting successor who himself must be drawing not less; Moreover he gets allowances, personal and extra. With all these things is it any necessary for such high officials to be given special accommodation at your costs? Think, think and wake up to all your grievances and put up all your shoulders to do away with such things.

Another disadvantage is in exchange rates. When the rates were very low and an officer went on leave he used to get more money than his actual due on account of the difference of rates, and while he appropriated such gains why should he not bear any loss that may come to him by higher rates. This is not the case here. He is made good this loss at your expense. The little loss to a "native" clerk is looked over very often but to such big officials (who get many times more than these poor unfortunates who work hard all day and the fruits of whose all days hard work have been tasted with less labour by these officials) a little less of a few £ by exchange is made good.

The question of investing money in a building should also be considered in its other side.

The building with its present rates of labour and materials will be very costly and a great amount of the funds will be invested thereby. The profit to be derived from rents considering all concessions to be given to the staff will not bring us a rate of interest equivalent to the rate of interest for money invested in loans. Unless there is any *pucca* guarantee from the Directors and Managers to prove that the rate of interest of money invested in these buildings will be by more ways advantageous to shareholders and others, it is sheer madness to go astray from the original rules and take a step which will be very disastrous to all in investing money in buildings than in loans which at the present rates are by far advantageous.

Another case of how the affairs of the Company are managed by its officials is brought to the notice of the Directors and Share and Policy holders for further consideration.

One Mr. A. H. Hastings, a Branch Secretary in the service of the Company, left service some years back and severed his connection by taking funds pension etc. It is now seen that he has been re-employed by the managers in head office to suit their own wishes though it is clearly laid down by the rules that no official or other who has once severed his connection should be re-employed. He is put up on the staff which means that no member of the Indian staff now employed was found efficient in the company and the company finding all Indian clerks and others being far less in talent than he.—Yours, etc.,

POLICYHOLDER.

Bombay, April 26.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited to be held on Wednesday next the 27th instant it is proposed to insert in article 106 of the Company's Articles of Association the words "Or for the purpose of housing any officers clerks or servants of the Company". The ulterior object of this extraordinary resolution is to provide free bungalows for the Company's European officers of whom there are too many. The questions was, I hear, before the Board of Directors some months ago and they were almost inclined to purchase buildings *free housing of European officers* but the chairman Mr. Sorabji Edulji Wardens protested that the articles of Association of the Company would not warrant such purchase and that it would be *ultra vires*. The chairman took counsel's opinion at his own expense which ultimately proved to be in his favour. Hence the present move has been adopted of amending the very Articles of Association. The attempt is on a par with the move of the Port Trust of which we heard so much last year ostensibly to provide hotel accommodation for passengers but really to provide housing accommodation for European officers. The purpose declared in the proposed resolution of the Oriental Life Insurance Company viz. "Of housing any officers, clerks or servants of the Company" is a mere blind for securing votes at the meeting, "for clerks or servants" will never have the benefit of such housing accommodation. There has always been an invidious distinction observed between Indian and European officers and servants of the Company. The Europeans who retire at the age of 60 return to England and settle there so that the moment they leave the service they leave this country and need no residential quarters here. But the Indian officers and servants if at all any small percentage of them are given quarters, on their retirement must clear bag and baggage with their families from the Company's quarters and must seek new quarters in the city. Having in view such a contingency, those Indians who have to retire in a few years will not care to go into the quarters of the Company that they have ultimately to leave at short notice. The proposal is also ill-timed. When the Company has lost a crore of rupees by the depreciation of 3½ per cent. securities and the bonus to policy-holders has had to be reduced this attempt to provide free quarters for Europeans is simply preposterous.

The Company has one standard for remunerating the services of its European staff and another for its Indian. The maximum salary to Europeans at the Head Office is Rs. 5,000 and the minimum Rs. 1,200 but no Indian can claim more than Rs. 600. This state of affairs prevails in a Company a majority of whose Directors are Indians, like Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhais, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhai and Mr. Narotam Morarji! It would be impossible to provide accommodation for the whole of the office staff and there would necessarily be a question of selection and the European Manager will have full discretion in the matter and we can well understand how that discretion will be used. At a time when the prices of properties have gone up to a fabulous rate, it would be highly imprudent to purchase properties, dishouse their existing tenants and make room for those who can well afford to pay high rents. Let the Company do first something for its poor pensioned employes who have been still getting only their pre-war pension.

It is hoped the Indian Shareholders and policy-holders of the Company will attend to-morrows (Wednesday's) meeting in large numbers and will expose the true meaning of the proposed extraordinary resolution.—Yours, etc.

A POLICY-HOLDER.

April, 26.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## AMERICANS' RUNNING RECORDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.

Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 26.

A message from Redlands, California states that Paddock claims a crop of running records to-day, when he is reported to have done hundred metres in 10 2/5th seconds, two hundred metres in 21 1/5 second, 300 yards in 30 1/5 second and 300 metres in 33 4/5th seconds.

## POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 25.

The second semi-final in the Poona district hockey tournament was played this evening between 1st Dn. Green Howards from Secunderabad and 2nd Dn. Durham Light Infantry from Ahmednagar. The teams were evenly matched and the resulting game was close and interesting, neither side being able to score, although Green Howards were oftener aggressors towards the close. Extra time was then allowed and inside right Green Howards succeeded in putting a goal just before the first half of the new period closed. Thus Green Howards won by one goal to nil.

The final between Argyll and sutherland Highlanders and Green Howards will be played on Friday.

## FUND FOR WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, April 25.

As a result of Professor Karve's two recent addresses an influential committee has been formed to collect subscriptions for the Women's University with Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty as chairman.

## ALLEGED MURDER OF A TODDY DRAWER.

All over the Thana District thefts of toddy from toddy trees, at nights are systematically committed and the most ingenious devices are resorted to capture the culprits. At Charkop to a village near Borivli a Bhandari (toddy drawer) was it is alleged pounced upon by some men as he was attempting to climb a toddy tree one night and there and then despatched rith a scythe. In connection with this crime two men are in the Bandra lock-up.

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## 'Colossal Incompetence.'

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Wednesday, April 27, 1921.*

## FRIEND OR FOE?

The mass meeting of Bombay workers held yesterday evening in the Munji Seth Wadi to protest against the continued separation of Mr. Horniman from the sphere of activity which he has made his own, and the indignant resolution to a similar effect passed at last night's meeting of the Bombay Muslims suffice to show that the two years of his exile have neither dimmed nor diminished the enthusiasm of the people of Bombay for one who has been described as the creator of enlightened public opinion in this "city without a soul." It is still a city without a soul, but it is mainly owing to his efforts that its people have to-day a soul and are waging an indignant war against that soullessness. The people of Bombay and India are loyal to their English friend. Why then should the English in India regard the English friend of Indians as their enemy—a man to be deported without trial and detained in exile—a dangerous and diabolical individual?

We do not know. How can we, since the man himself has never been allowed to know the crime for which he was deported summarily, snatched from his home and friends, robbed of his livelihood, and kept in exile for two years? His crime must certainly have been most heinous in the opinion of the rulers, and it is certain that in the opinion of the rulers, in the black spring of 1919, when the outbreak of "frightfulness" in the Punjab showed the spirit animating them, and they still hoped that it was not too late to keep that horror hid, no crime could be more heinous in an Englishman than his possession of the will and power to call the world's attention to the wrongs of India. But now we have been told, all that is changed. The rulers of the land have changed their minds completely; a new era has set in, and the ideals which Horniman espoused and preached for six years in the columns of "The Chronicle" have now received the sanction of officialdom.

What excuse them can there now be to maintain the ban against the return to India of the man who did so much to bring about the change of front which the authorities and their supporters are now advertising? The war played havoc with the nerves and conscience of everybody, in particular of all those who were held responsible in any way for the defence of British policy through thick and thin. All kinds of arbitrary and unrighteous deeds were done unthinkingly and as a matter of routine, through fear. That wartime madness is now over; that it was a madness has been tacitly admitted by the Government of India through its spokesmen, who express the wish to let bygones be bygones. How can Indians consider the wrongs done to them bygone, while B. G. Horniman is not allowed to come back to his home and friends? This deportation of an Englishman without a trial or even any statement of his crime, defended or condoned as it has been by British statesmen, marks the lapse of men in power from "British" standards at an anxious and exciting moment. The prolongation of the victim's exile must appear to the onlooking crowd to indicate the renunciation of those standards in cold blood, and permanently.

## THE BOMBAY MILLS.

The speeches made at the annual meeting of the Mill-Owners' Association of Bombay last week contain provoking reflections on the trade review of the year. Despite the general depression, the cotton mill magnates might well congratulate themselves on the continued prosperity of this the premier industry of India. The out going President has estimated the profits of the current year at 16 crores, a figure which compares by no means unfavourably with the record of the industry during the last seven years. But the continuation of that prosperity has no foe so insidious as the known weaknesses of the mill-owners themselves. Mr. Rahimtulla mentioned the prevalence of the Swadeshi spirit as a promising indication for the future. It is not the least of the ironies of our history in the last two generations that the slowly awakening consciousness of national wrongs among the people has not been recognised substantially by those in a position effectively to encourage the growth of such sentiment. The highly organised capitalists of this first industry of India might well have welcomed this spirit and under its aegis so entirely captured the local market that the industry would be by this time supplying not the 40 per cent. of the local demand but the full 100 per cent. But the industrial magnate only perceived in the growth of Swadeshi spirit an opportunity to make higher profits for himself. He raised prices; he studied little, if at all, the peculiar needs of the local market; he bargained away his handsome inheritance for a mess of pottage. So entirely have the mill-owners been guided by the maxims of the narrowest commercialism, the meanest opportunism, that one wonders if there be any injustice, any snobbishness in the common belief that we cannot expect statesmanship from the trading classes. In proportion as the cotton-mill owners choose to consider their own immediate interests paramount and leave out all considerations of national requirements; in proportion as they ignore the claims of social justice or prove indifferent to the human needs of Labour, national recognition and assistance to their industry will be delayed or refused. By the side of the weakness already mentioned there is another defect of this industry—the tendency to speculation. It is well to remind the cotton-mill owners, when they parade their faith in the cotton mill shares as safe investment that the investing public cannot recognise that to be the safest investment which is so violently exposed to the gambling mania of our prominent mill-owners. This disgraceful habit reacts upon the prosperity of the industry—or at least its outward manifestation—in a manner little dreamt of by the mill-owners.

Mr. Rahimtulla has effectively exposed the hollowness of the Lancashire claim to oppose the increased import duty in the interests of the poor Indian consumer. There is no sane person outside Lancashire who really believes in this dodge to maintain their lucrative market in this country. The day, let us hope, has long gone by when an Indian Government would dare to bow to this selfish agitation of interested parties, however grandiloquently they word their protests. But in the promised "new era", it is well to remind our industrialists as well as our statesmen that the Indian tariff system is about as unscientific as it possibly could be. The only justification for the recent alterations must be sought for in an exhausted exchequer. If, however, the nascent industrial vitality of the country is not to be smothered by the greed of foreign exploiters masquerading under the guise of philanthropists anxious to safeguard the interests of Indian consumers; if our industrial reconstruction is not to proceed on the basis of the exploded maxims of discredited writers on a half-formed science, it is high time that steps were concerted to plan out a programme of comprehensive aid to Indian industries by every device at the disposal of the State. The announcement of a Committee to be appointed to investigate the entire fiscal question will be welcomed if that committee is allowed to consider the whole problem, rather than tied down by initial restrictions of an imperfect, inadequate reference; and if the personnel of the Committee is selected with no trace of favouritism, with no vestige of a suspicion of a foregone conclusion. The Government of this country have too long and too successfully indulged in this committees-of-inquiry farce. Let them understand that the country is not now any longer in a mood to tolerate such obvious camouflage and in no event will it agree to any proposal for Imperial Preference so long as its people are not masters of their own affairs. Imperial Preference without Swaraj will be a snare and a delusion.

But the new industries will not receive full measure of recognition and assistance with the whole might of a great country behind them, if the leaders of the industry forget or ignore the claims of human justice. While we must presume it to be the *sine qua non* of every attempt for tariff reform in this country, that no industry is considered to be fully established until it manufactures the whole of the raw material available in the country, or until at least it supplies the entire local market, we must also remember the lessons that the industrial history of great nations of to-day and yesterday teaches us. Any scheme for systematic scientific, national recognition and assistance will be frustrated if from the beginning care is not taken to avoid the octopus of Industrial Trusts and Syndicates. We in Bombay seem to be almost within sight of the birth of these dangerous manifestations of industrial war. It is not yet time to distinguish between the interests of the consumer and the country at large, and those of the Labour engaged in the industry. But we must take exception to the remarks made by the new President upon the development of Labour unionism in this country. Said Mr. Kay—

> "We all know the efforts which are being made in many directions to organise Labour Unions in this country; and though we would welcome properly constructed unions, we must be careful not to encourage those institutions whose leaders' only concern is wages and hours of work, and who have their eyes fixed upon political abstractions rather than the problems of every day life".

We can only say Mr. Kay has displayed his own woeful ignorance of the nature and objects of Labour unionism; and, should his creed be adopted by the Association of which he is to be President, the country will be pledged to a ceaseless industrial warfare. The ex-chairman says the wages have been increased by 100 per cent. But what proportion does that increase represent of the total increment in the profits of the industry? What share do the mill-owners consider Labour has in the success of any industry, and what share of that success will they allow Labour to obtain by way of wages? The Labour union has yet to be born which will not make wages and hours of work its first concern, and we are by no means convinced of the probability of such a birth. But Mr. Kay is entirely wide of the mark if he considers that organised Labour will not claim its full share in the shape of a steadily ascending curve of wages until the whole of the unearned increment which now goes to men of Mr. Kay' breed is wiped clean off the slate. It is the legitimate goal of Labour unionism to undermine and destroy capitalism which has brought the cruellest civil war in every country with industrial ambitions. And if to this phenomenon Mr. Kay applies the expression "political abstractions" we can only say that he pays a compliment to the farsightedness of the leaders of the Labour movement in this country which we had not yet expected they had earned.

## CAMOUFLAGE.

The Publicity Officer of Madras is discharging his task in a manner which would undoubtedly do credit to any of the numerous artists employed at the front during the war in the work of camouflage. The officer is aware that there is bitter resentment in his Presidency against the disproportionately large financial contribution which it is called upon to make to the Government of India. The subsidy amounts to as much as 384 lakhs. The officer seeks to reconcile the public of the Presidency to their hard lot by sweet words and specious arguments. It is, of course, far from his purpose to suggest that Madras should revolt against the unjust arrangement. On the other hand, he is a firm believer in the doctrine that "whatever is, is best." "So long as the taxes levied by the Government of India do not equal the expenditure incurred by the Government of India," the Officer says, "we in Madras must continue to make a contribution,"—however, excessive it might be. Simultaneously, the public of the Presidency are asked "to hope" that the expenditure of the Government of India may decrease. But, if the publlic realise the futility of entertaining any such "hope," why, "the next best thing" according to this Officer, is "to hope that the revenues of the Government of India may increase." Increase of revenues, in the present circumstances, is impossible, unless new taxes are imposed. So the only consolation which the Publicity Officer has to offer to the people of the Southern Presidency is that new taxes may be imposed which will enable the Government of India to make both ends meet. Madras, of course, will not be allowered to go scot-free from the burden of the new taxation, but the Presidency, according to the Officer, can derive ample consolation from the fact that such burden will fall heavier on "the rich people in Bengal, Bombay and the North of India." than on the people of Madras. So, "on the balance," says the officer, it will be "profitable" to the people of the Madras Presidency to pay the new taxes while continuing to make the contribution to the Government of India and to cherish the "hope" that some day the Government of India will learn to make both ends meet and thereby relieve the Presidency of the crushing burden which has been imposed on it. But, may not the people ask what guarantee there is that Government will ever learn to make both ends meet, so long as the present process of pampering by the provinces goes on unchecked? Would it not be more "profitable" to the people of Madras to refuse to pay a contribution which is admittedly excessive and unjust? A few plain words to the Central Government—in place of the specious arguments addressed to the people of the Presidency—would go a longer way to redress the grievance.

## Notes of the Day.

### A Ruthless Campaign.

While the Indian community in the South African Union is bitterly protesting against the retrograde character of the Asiatic Commission's recommendations, the whites in the Colony are clamouring for more and more drastic measures with a view to rid the Union of all "undesirable" Asiatics. The whites are chagrined at finding some of the allegations they made against the Asiatics seriously challenged by the Commission. The fears expressed by them as to the alarming influx of Indians and the growing number of trading licenses issued to them are proved to be baseless. On the other hand, Indian immigration into the Colony has received a definite check and it is declining year by year. But all this does not satisfy the whites. They cannot view without green-eyed jealousy the prosperity of some of the Indian merchants who have been long domiciled there. They want these also to be despoiled and hounded out of the Union. In the course of a debate in the Union House of Assembly last month one of the members complained that there were "many wealthy independent (Indian) people" in the Colony and suggested that it was no use deporting a few destitute Indians and that the only way to deal with the matter was to buy out "those wealthy people." Another member suggested that all Indians in the Union, even if their terms of indenture have expired, should be regarded as still being in that position and should be deprived of all kinds of civil rights. If this was done, he said, "South Africa would not be such an attractive country" for Indians! Other members also regretted the "weakness" of the Commission's report and demanded drastic steps. It is obvious from the drift of these speeches that the whites are bent on denying even the elementary rights of British citizenship to our countrymen and that nothing but a brave and unflinching stand by the Mother-country can save our countrymen in the Union in the ordeal before them.

### "British Justice."

A correspondent has drawn our attention to the samples of British justice dispensed on one and the same day by the Police Courts in Bombay City. On Saturday last, says our correspondent, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted the European captain of one of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers of criminal breach of trust, as a carrier, in respect of 100 tons of coal valued at Rs. 6,000, the property of Government and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months. The Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, the same day, convicted an Indian cart-driver of the same offence, i.e. criminal breach of trust, as a carrier, in respect of ten bags of rice valued at Rs. 180, and sentenced him to *nine months' rigorous imprisonment*. Our correspondent asks why there should have been such great disparity in the severity of the sentences and whether the social status and colour of skin of the accused had anything to do with it. We are sorry we are unable to enlighten our correspondent on these points, but we may point out one fact which may help to solve the riddle, and it is that in the case of the European captain his employers, the B. I. S. N. Co., declared that they did not wish to press the charge, while the Government, on their part, did not wish "to say anything further in the matter." In the case of the poor Indian cart-driver, there was no considerate company or "ma-bap" Government to plead for mercy for him. But whether this fact ought to weigh with the dispensers of pure and unadulterated justice is a different matter. Anyhow, it seems to be quite in accordance with the traditions of "British justice" as known to India. If our correspondent had scanned the police court reports more closely he would have found another sample of justice on the same lines administered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He sentenced a beggar to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment for breaking the glass of a street fire alarm, though the wretch pleaded that he had done so by accident and that he had not at all made use of the alarm. Comment is needless, especially when all these samples of justice are compared with one another.

### A Labour Weekly.

We heartily welcome into the field of Indian journalism a new worker, "Swadharma", which is being issued weekly from Madras, under the editorship of Mr. E. I. Iyer. From the first issue sent to us we gather that the journal will be devoted mainly to the Indian Labour movement, to social reconstruction and politics. Regarding the Labour movement, the editor tells us that "in conformity with the fundamental ideas of our national life which has not emphasised the distinction between the rich and the poor to such an appalling extent as in the West, we shall attempt a solution of our industrial problems on the basis of Cooperation, Conciliation and Justice. While upholding the claims of Labour we shall be alive to the necessity of India holding its own with the industrial nations of the West." Our contemporary believes in social equality and in the sustained political education of the people. We are sure that a journal fired by such patriotic ideals as set forth above will prove of the utmost help to all workers in the national cause. In this connection we would commend to our readers a perusal of Mr. Chakkrai Chetty's important pronouncement on the subject of "Christianity and Non-Cooperation", which finds the place of honour in the journal. Mr. Chetty is a staunch Christian, but he is no less staunch a patriot. He shows conclusively that the gospel of Non-Cooperation is quite in conformity with the teachings of Jesus.

### Indian Olympic Association.

A correspondent writes:—The public are really much grieved to read Mr. K. T. Navale's letter which brings to light the hard-hearted, unsympathetic and partial attitude that the authorities concerned have adopted in investigating the complaints of our athletes who represented India in the Olympic Games held at Antwerp last year. You had published from time to time certain complaints and it will be recalled you had also received communications from competent observers in England, corroborating the same. You hoped that due notice would be taken after the return of the team home to India and that an attempt would be honestly made to give them justice. But the public are sorry to find, if what is alleged by Mr. Navale be true, that the sub-committee is trying to shield the offenders in this respect and hush up the matter for reasons best known to themselves. The athletes have a right to be heard on the point of their complaints and, I am sure, genuine sympathy will be universally felt for the sufferings of these poor, illiterate athletes-representatives of India. Is it their crime that they are poor and ignorant that advantage of their lower social status should be thus sought to be taken in favour of their opponents? The committee, it seems, has caught a Tartar in Mr. Navale, who ought to be congratulated on his bold stand in exposing, in the interests of the public, the rotten affairs of the Indian Olympic Association. The public will no doubt be interested in the future developments and I hope Mr. Navale will not be prevailed upon in any way to surrender his independence and to throw up the cause of his fellow athletes, which he has come forward to take up so generously. It is not at all creditable to the managers of the team to think that the failure of the athletes was at least partially due to lack of proper management on their part. The athletes must in the first place feel satisfied and contented, not disgusted, before they can be expected to achieve anything. Such things are not calculated to bring credit to anybody or to enhance the reputation of India's sportsmen in the eyes of the world.

### A Puzzle.

A correspondent sends us the following extract from a letter received by him from a friend in Sindh:—

> "At page 5th of the ("Daily Gazette") dated 18-2-21 in an article concerning the Rohri Municipality, the following words occur, 'Orders have been issued that no Government retired servant or teacher drawing a pension should serve in or associate himself with the National Schools.'"

The correspondent asks if the expression "associate" may be construed to mean feeding and clothing of a son reading for instance in the Gujarat Maha Vidyalaya. We confess our inability to solve our correspondent's difficulty.

# BRITISH BUDGET.

## ESTIMATED REVENUE EXCEEDED BY £6,600,000.

## NO REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OPTIMISM.

### "BRITAIN—WORLD'S PREMIER FINANCIAL CENTRE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 26.

The Budget was introduced in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Chamberlain. He said that the past year was one of the most remarkable in our financial history. Trade was prosperous, and the prospect was rosy when the last year's Budget was framed; then a deep depression suddenly descended in autumn. Nevertheless, his estimated revenue of 1,418 million three-hundred thousand sterling was exceeded by six million six hundred thousand, and the realised surplus was 230,530,000.

REVIEW OF REVENUE.

In the course of a review of the revenue he said the Corporation tax was disappointing owing to the difficulty of putting it into operation but he thought it would justify itself. During the year the tax produced only 650,000 instead of three millions. Two hundred and fifty-nine and a half millions had been applied to the reduction of the debt in the past year, the internal debt having been reduced by one hundred and twenty-eight millions, and the floating debt by thirty-seven millions. The foreign debt had been reduced by one hundred and seventeen millions to 1,161½ millions on March 31st.

"IMMENSE ACHIEVEMENT."

We had performed the immense achievement which no other belligerent country had even attempted by reducing the external debt by 208 millions in two years. We had paid off in the United States, during the past twelve months, nearly 75 millions and in Canada twenty millions. We had paid off the debt to Japan, Spain, the Argentine, Uruguay and Holland. Except for a comparatively small debt we owed to the Allies, who, however, were far more largely indebted to us and a generous loan of eight millions made to us by the Straits Settlement and Mauritius (cheers)—the only debt outside of the United States and Canada was 826,000 which would be paid to Sweden on maturity in summer. Arrangements had been made with Canadian Bankers to pay off the balance of 125 million dollars owing to the monthly instalments ending April 1st.

He estimated that there was the possibility of redeeming the debt from the ensuing year's surplus by a hundred and three millions.

"NO FURTHER REDUCTION IN TAXATION.

Mr. Chamberlain said there would be no further reduction of taxation during the current year but a couple of adjustments. He admitted he was wrong last year regarding the effect of the increased duties on champagne and cigars, partly however, owing to trade depression. There would be a new fixed duty on sparkling wines of fifteen shillings a gallon, instead of seven shillings fixed, and ad-valorem charge of thirty-three and third per cent. He anticipated a small increase of revenue from this. The ad-valorem duty on cigars would be abandoned. He expected to collect 150 millions arrears in the Excess Profits this year and a smaller sum next. Alterations with regard to sparkling wines and cigars would operate from May 10th.

NEW 3½ PER CENT. CONVERSIONS LOAN.

Three hundred millions debt would have to be dealt with and it would be necessary to reborrow the difference between that and the sum available for debt redemption. The present time was unfavourable for an attempt to fund the floating debt but the time would come when a serious effort should be made to secure the conversion of some national war bonds maturing not later than 1925 into longer dated securities. A prospectus was being issued to-night offering the National War Bond holder a new three-and-a-half per cent. Conversions Loan redeemable at par in 1961. The rates would vary according to the different classes of bonds, a hundred pounds of which would be exchangeable at from 163 to 160 according to the date of maturity. The total amount of bonds outstanding to which the offer applied was 632 millions. If all were converted the resulting figure would just exceed a thousand million. This loan was necessarily a preliminary to funding the floating debt. The loan over forty years would represent a return of between 114 and 112 shillings per cent.

BRITAIN'S PROUD POSITION.

Mr. Chamberlain, concluding, by reviewing the Treasury programme for past two years, said that the foundation had been laid for a steady recovery when the industrial disputes would be settled and trade would again revive. We had wiped off a large part of our foreign debt, restored international credit, and had made it clear that we could and should continue to hold the proud position of the premier financial centre of the world.

(N.B. In connection with the above message re. Budget, the following note has been issued by Reuter's Bombay office:—"Owing to apparent mutilation of figures of the Estimated Expenditure and Revenue for 1921-1922 figures, etc., must temporarily be withheld from publication." No further news, however, were received on this subject till we went to press.)

## RT. HON. J. W. LOWTHER.

### RESIGNS SPEAKERSHIP OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8 p.m. April 26.

Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther is announced to have resigned the Speakership of the House of Commons.

## CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN IN MALTA.

### VISITS PLACES OF INTEREST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 26.

Malta.—The Crown Prince of Japan spent most of fore-noon visiting the places of interest after he had visited St. John's where he was received by the Archbishop of the Cathedral and had been conducted over the entire famous temple. The Prince then went to the Palace of Lord and Lady Plumer and was conducted over the Palace by the Grandmasters. Afterwards he was a guest at a luncheon at the Casino Maltese, which was specially decorated for the occasion.

Before entering the Prince was the object of the most sympathetic ovation from the crowd outside, and within the Casino the guests drank toasts to King George and the Emperor of Japan. The Crown Prince, after the luncheon, visited the Museum, and afterwards attended an At-Home in Plumer's Palace at San Antonio to which a large number of persons were invited.

## BEDFORD BYE-ELECTION.

### A COALITION VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.

The Bedford bye-election has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Kellaway (Coalition Liberal), Postmaster-General:—14397.

Mr. Riley (Labour):—9731.

## SUFFERING AT SMYRNA.

### APPEAL FOR RELIEF FUND.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, April 26.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, officiating President of the Central Khilafat Committee, has issued the following appeal for the Smyrna Relief Fund from Delhi:—

Never before had Islam to pass through such a crisis. Considering the great danger ahead, great sacrifices are expected of us. Let us rise to the occasion. Harrowing details of sufferings of Asmanlis through famine and pestilence are pouring in daily. Even men of means had to sell his wherewithal to make the two ends meet. Numberless men, women and children are dying of cold and hunger and this is a nation which for six centuries has been continuously making sacrifices for Islam. The ransom of Islam is to be paid by all Musalmans. I appeal, therefore, to my co-religionists with all the force at my command to rally round the banner of Islam by raising funds through Khilafat receipts, without any further delay and despatching the same to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay. In view of the great need, strive every nerve to meet all further demands. If those who possess material wealth fail Islam in this great hour of need, my appeal is addressed to those who possess the wealth of faith. I draw the attention of all Khilafat Committees working in different centres to continue their efforts with unflagging energy in this direction.

A most brilliant wedding in Calcutta Indian Society was celebrated on the 21st instant night when Miss Romoda Mullick, daughter of Dr. S. K. and Mrs. Mullick was married to the Hon. Susil Kumar Sinha, I.C.S., son of Lord and Lady Sinha.

## COAL CRISIS.

### HELP FOR STRIKING MINERS.

### SECTIONAL STRIKES ADVOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 26.

A large number of Trade Union and Labour meetings were held throughout the country yesterday, to consider the possibility of assisting the miners. There was a tendency in a few cases to force the hands of the Triple Alliance by advocating sectional strikes, but the most notable decisions reached were, firstly, the Transport Federation Executive calling on members to refuse to handle blackleg coal in ports and sending a message to the International Transport Workers Conference at Geneva and the American Longshoremen's Association for cooperation and, secondly, the Trade Union Congress and National Labour Party jointly appealing to affiliated unions and organisations to provide funds to relieve the distress of miners and their families.

## COAL OWNERS' NEW OFFER.

### MINERS STILL UNSATISFID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., April 26.

Miners are apparently dissatisfied with the coalowners' new offer. The Miners delegate meeting adjourned until April 26th on the understanding that unless progress was made on the lines of the miners, proposals, the delegates would return to their districts for an indefinite period. On the other hand, it is pointed out, that the owners' proposals represent a considerable advance as each of the six areas into which it is proposed to divide the country, will include a greater number of good pits than could be included under the district arrangement. The reductions in wages in poorer districts will not be so great as under the district scheme.

## JOINT CONFERENCE AT BOARD OF TRADE.

### OWNERS READY FOR COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25, 1-5 p.m.

Efforts to discover a basis for settlement of the coal dispute were renewed this morning, when Coalowners and the Miners' Executive jointly conferred with Government at the Board of Trade. The Conference discussed possibilities of temporary settlement. It is believed that owners are prepared to advocate temporary agreement on a real basis for three months with monthly revisions, after which the permanent settlement will come into operation, embracing the standard wage and standard profit. This proposal represents a compromise between the miners' national basis and the owners' district basis.

## NATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYMEN

### ACTION IN SUPPORT OF MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.

It is officially announced that the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen have instructed their members not to move coal from colliery sidings pending the settlement of the miners' dispute, also not to handle coal from overseas.

## MINERS TO LEAVE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

### REORGANISATION NECESSARY.

LONDON, April 25.

Mr. A. J. Cook and a number of the Miners' Executive addressing the Westham transport workers said that miners were leaving the Triple Alliance until it was reorganised and remodelled and until men at the bottom and not those at the top were able to rule it.

## STATEMENT OF COAL OWNERS.

### PROPOSALS FOR DURABLE SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-5 p.m. April 25.
Recd. 8 p.m. April 26.

The Conference between the Coalowners, Miners and Government has adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th. An official report states that the Conference considered the statement of the coal-owners. This statement makes the proposals for a durable settlemen, firstly, that the wages will depend upon the ability of owners to pay, and that coal-fields will be divided into the agreed areas, and, secondly, that there will be standard wages and standard profits, that the wages will be the first charge on the industry, and that the surplus revenue of the area will be divided between the owners and miners.

The proposals for a temporary settlement are that for the first three months wage-reductions in each area will be uniform, and not exceeding the amount fixed by Government, Owners and Miners. The owners will receive no part of the surplus revenue in any area if the effect is to reduce the wages in the previous month, nor shall they take standard profits wholly or partially, if the result is to reduce the wages more than the maximum fixed. Government shall, where necessary, make such contribution in any area as to prevent the reduction exceeding the maximum fixed for the month.

## DOMINIONS' CONFERENCE.

### MR. CHURCHILL ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

### ANZAC DAY CELEBRATION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. April 26.

Speaking to London Australians on the occasion of the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Anzac landing in Gallipoli, Mr. Churchill made an interesting reference to the forthcoming Dominions' Conference which he described as the "First meeting in peace time of the Imperial Cabinet." He declared that the Empire had to find a way out of the difficulties in which it had been plunged by the chaos of the war to re-establish prosperous trade through out the Empire, and to carry forward the sense of cooperation which grew up during the war. Britain had taken the utmost pains to place before her Overseas colleagues an information regarding the subjects for discussion at the coming conference and receive from them additional topics.

GALLIPOLI EXPEDITION JUSTIFIED.

Mr. Churchill looked forward to a successful conference. He then proceeded to justify the Gallipoli Expedition by citing a German statement in 1915 that if the Dardanelles were forced the war would be decided against Germany. Mr. Churchill maintained that all the present evils, the downfall of Russia, the chaos of East the exhaustion of economic resources, and almost the fatal embarrassment of the financial position flowed from a prolongation of the struggle due to the failure of the Dardanelles campaign, which he ascribed to the errors of divided counsels in London.

TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF THOSE FALLEN IN GALLIPOLI.

On the occasion of the Anzac Day, Lieut.-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston who is inspecting the graves in Gallipoli on behalf of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and is also prospecting a site for the permanent memorial, has sent a telegram to Reuter from Chanak addressed to the Survivors of Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen who fought at the Dardanelles. The telegram reads: "In your name, I am laying on each of the ma'n beaches a wreath of wild flowers gathered from the land which has for ever been made a part of Britain by bodies of the heroic dead. May we, who survive them, do our best to spread the spirit of cheerful self-sacrifice, devotion to duty and comradeship which they so gloriously exemplified, thus helping to attain the ideas for which we fought."

## SERIES OF AMBUSHES.

### BATTLE BETWEEN POLICE & SINN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 26.

During the weekend a number of outrages and ambushes took place in Belfast and also in County Clare, in which two soldiers were killed, three seriously wounded, two civilians wounded while two civilians, a schoolteacher and a clerk were shot dead in their homes in Belfast, by three unknown men and a publican in Tipperary murdered. A battle with intense firing lasted for twelve hours in the mountains of Kilmilkin County, Galway when a patrol of fourteen constabulary were ambushed by a large body of rebels led by a man disguised as an Irish priest. Ultimately the soldiers received reinforcements and drove off the rebels. One constable was killed and two wounded.

## LORD DERBY'S VISIT TO DUBLIN.

### "A PURELY PRIVATE VISIT."

LONDON, April 25.

Lord Derby states that it is not true that he went to Ireland on a Government mission or on the invitation from anyone in Ireland. It was a purely private visit on his own initiative.

## A FRESH GREEK OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. April 25.

Smyrna.—A fresh Greek offensive is reported to have started on Duchak front on April 22nd.

## CABLE ITEMS.

Messrs. Coats announce reduction in the price of the four-hundred yard cotton reel by a penny to seven pence.

## "INDIA'S GREATEST FRIEND"

### DEPRIVED OF "GOD-GIVEN FREEDOM OF PERSON!"

### NO PEACE IN INDIA TILL HE RETURNS.

### LORD READING'S CHANGE TO JUSTIFY HIS WORDS.

### WORKERS' SYMPATHY FOR MR. HORNIMAN.

A mass meeting of the Mills, Docks, Railway, Tramway, and Press Workers, Motor-Drivers, Hackney Drivers, Handloom Weavers, Oil and Gas Workers was held last night at Munji Sheth Wadi, Parel Road to protest against the continued separation of Mr. B. G. Horniman and to demand the authorities to allow him to come to India immediately. Mr. L. B. Tairsee presided.

MR. TAIRSEE

Mr. Tairsee said Mr. Horniman was his brother as well as theirs. As long as Mr. Horniman was in Bombay there was no movement to which he did not give his most valuable aid. But his own countrymen in India hated him for his sympathy with Indians and on that very account he had been deported. They had been asked by the Duke to "forget and forgive," but to ask them to forget this thing was acting against the historic sense. If they could forget a thing there could never have been any history. Those who wanted Indians to forget, must themselves do that in the first place. Those who sought equity must be prepared to do equity. If Government wanted them to forgive they must begin by liberating the Martial Law prisoners. Here was Mr. Horniman in Bombay who had not been allowed to come to India. How could they then expect Indians to forget and forgive. He did not think that in this twentieth century a Governor should be compelled to resort to such old repressive laws, and to him it was a matter of shame that it should be done in Bombay.

MR. PATANKER.

Mr. L. T. Patanker then moved the first resolution:

"That this mass meeting representing all classes of workers in Bombay reiterates its deep sense of gratitude to Mr. B. G. Horniman, late Editor of the 'Bombay Chronicle' and a tried friend of Indian Labour generally, and of labour in Bombay particularly, for his valued services to the cause of working men of all classes especially for infusing into them their class consciousness and sense of unity.

Mr. Patanker said the existence of "The Chronicle" was dependant on the capitalists, and Mr. Horniman who was the editor of the paper had fearlessly espoused the cause of the workmen even against the capitalists. Mr. Horniman had fearlessly and boldly taken up the cause of the workers in Bombay, and nobody in Bombay had even done that, and would never do that. Mr. Horniman was not a passive help to them; what he did was to give his actively by going amongst them personally night and day; he used to go about the city even in the worst slums to help the Indian workers. His sympathy readily translated itself into action and it was not confined to mere leader writing.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said Mr. Horniman was as white in mind as in his colour. To him there was no caste distinction; to him there was no distinction of creed or race. If there was anybody who had fought for them fearlessly, who had advocated their rights at all times, it was Mr. Horniman, but he had been taken away from them without any trial, without any cause and reason and Indians were sitting quietly doing nothing. Indians were ever noted for their sense of gratitude, and it was up to them to show by their protests, continued protests, that Mr. Horniman should be allowed to come to this country and that at once.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

MR. M. KURKURE.

Mr. M. Kurkure then moved:

"That this mass meeting representing all classes of workers in Bombay, emphatically condemn the unjust and arbitrary attitude of the Governor of Bombay in refusing to allow Mr. B. G. Horniman to return to Bombay. It views such action as not only wrong in itself but regards it as a proof positive of the reluctance of the bureaucracy to cooperate with the people in achieving for themselves the God-given freedom of person, speech and writing.

He said the workers of Bombay were responsible for the prosperity of Bombay, and by taking away their only friend Government had purposely done them a great disservice. It was very rare for them to get helpers in their cause, and Government had taken away their greatest help. To ask the workers to help Government, while at the same time doing them this disservice was to say one thing and do another.

MRS. GOKHALAY.

Mrs. A. Gokhalay said it was their right, although Non-Cooperators, to demand justice. Lord Reading who had come to India with loud protests of doing justice must fulfil his words by translating them into deeds. They had had empty words for a very long time, but now they did not want them any longer. They wanted real deeds. They must send such a protest that Government should be forced to cancel the order against Mr. Horniman. They should not forget their great friend in his hour of trial. Mr. Horniman had to suffer because he had served Indians and was most sympathetic towards them. It was for Indians now to resolve that unless their friend was allowed to return to India there would be no peace in this country. Government was under the impression that they could do anything to Indians, because they were a quiet and harmless people. But they must show by their deeds that they would not sit quiet any longer under the continual insults of Government.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

MR. J. T. GOKHALE.

Mr. J. T. Gokhale moved:

"That this meeting calls upon those responsible to undo the wrong done to Mr. Horniman by allowing him to return to India forthwith as that alone will remove one of the most potent causes of distrust of the people in the Government of this country.

He said he was a railway worker and during the strike of the G. I. P. Railway men they never had a greater friend of their cause. Was it not Mr. Horniman that had helped them during those difficult times? And was it not their duty to protest now against the action of Government. He heartily supported the resolution.

MR. MAYEKER.

Mr. D. R. Mayeker, in seconding, said: Indians were a quiet people and on that account Government was under the misapprehension that Indians had no feelings at all in the matter of Mr. Horniman's deportation. The British Government which was dinning into their ears, times out of number, that they had fought the great War, for Right and Justice had failed to keep their words to Indians. They had been doing what they liked in spite of their strong protests. Their greatest friend had been deported because he was helping their cause and fighting for them, their enemies. Mr. Horniman had by his fearless pen done most valuable work for Indian labour and by taking him away Government had done their best to gag their mouths, and Indians as self-respecting men would never keep quiet until Mr. Horniman was allowed to return to India at once. Lord Reading had a fine opportunity of doing justice and thus justifying his words, and by his action in this particular case would he be judged. These were not the times for mere empty words; they wanted solid deeds and nothing else. Lord Reading must justify his office of Lord Chief Justice and fulfil the demands of the workers of Bombay for the cancellation of order against Mr. Horniman. They lived for their rights and would die for them.

The resolution was passed.

MR. M. MISTRY.

Mr. Mahomed Mistry moved:

That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to Mr. B. G. Horniman with a special expression of Indian labour's affectionate regard and loving remembrances of his many sided labours for their uplift.

He said he was not an uneducated man but they demanded most emphatically that Mr. Horniman who had been taken away from them should be returned to them and immediately. Without labourers it would be impossible to do anything in India. Had it not been for the cheap labour British Government would never be able to do anything in this country. Government had stolen Mr. Horniman away from them and they demanded that he should be returned to them at once.

Mr. D. G. Pandit seconded.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

## ANOTHER PUBLIC MEETING.

### BAN ON MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN CONDEMNED.

Another public meeting was held last evening, under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, at Mustan Shah's Tank to condemn the action of the Government in deporting Mr. Horniman and keeping him indifinitely away from India, and also to condemn the Greek offensive in Asia Minor.

(Continued on next page.)

# MULSHI PETA PROJECT

## "ENORMOUS SAVING OF COAL."

## STATEMEMT BEFORE COUNCIL.

The following is a summary of the statement placed before the members of the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. J. H. Bhabha regarding the Mulshi Peta Projection. On behalf of the Tata Power Co., Ltd:—

The total horse power that can be developed from the lake that will be submerged at Mulshi is 150,000. which will save 525,000 tons of coal every year. Taking the price of coal to-day at Rs. 35. per ton. the electric current supplied from this Company would save import of coal into Bombay costly well over 183 lakhs of Rupees. Taking it approximately that the Tata Power Company will supply 480 million units per year, there will be an annual saving to the industries in Bombay using our power of 127.5 lakhs.

525,000 tons of coal, which will not be brought into Bombay, will libera e 26,250 wagons on the railways every year for other national needs making it possible to distribute corn more evenly through the country and enabling the railways to meet other trade demands more easily.

150,000 H. P. if enterely devoted to Mill industries would be capable of turning out 51 lakhs of yards of Swadeshi cloth daily.

The projected electrification of the suburban railway lines will give to Bombay much faster and more frequent trains thus enabling the development of housing schemes in purer air and in healthier circumstances.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company could be highly serviceable dur ng the war. 35 mills were kept running in Bombay at a time when the railways could not possibly have carried any more coal into the island, thus, if no hydro-electric current was available, the coal that had reached Bombay would have had to be distributed among nearly 100 mil's instead of 65 approximately: that is to say, one-third of the mills in Bombay would have had to shut down.

### NON-INDIAN CAPITAL.

Only 9 per cent. of the capital subscribed in the present development of the Tata Power Company, which only extends to 75,000 horse power, is non-Indian. The Board of Directors consists of 8 members of whom only one is non-Indian and he is a technical expert of recognised ability in India and abroad. The catchment area of the Tata Power Lake is about 100 square miles while the actual submerged area is only 15.65 square miles. The official figure for the actual number of inhabitants in the villages about to be submerged is only 3,000 and not 15,000.

## MORE ABOUT NAGPUR FIRING.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 25.

The Committee inquiring into the circumstances under which firing occurred at Nagpur on the 28th ultimo, examined this morning in the Mayo Hospital one Surajdin Abir, an indoor patient. Witness stated that he was an ice-seller and was going to purchase ice by the same road where the motor bus and some twenty-five people were standing. Witness further stated that the bus was surrounded by a crowd throwing stones, but he did not know whence the stones were coming from and he did not notice any man of the mob holding lathies. He saw one man carrying a shovel with raised hands running to join the crowd. He did not know why the police were firing. He heard a Saheb ordering police to cease firing. He saw several men running away and coming in. He was hit with a bullet at his left knee and his impression was that he received the same bullet which hit one Knoshti on his head. In the afternoon the Committee examined Wasudeo Prasad, Sub-Inspector of Police, and an indoor patient in the Mayo Hospital.

Witness stated that he was not with the armed, but he happened to be at the tahsil building near the place where firing occurred. He further stated that the mob pursuing Gulam Rasul, Sub-Inspector of Police, who took shelter in tahsil building and attacked the head constable of police. Witness stated that the tahsil building was surrounded by about a thousand people shouting where Gulam Rasool was. The mob could not find Gulam Rasul, but out of the mob witness came in contact with about 50 or 60 persons who attacked him with lathies till he became unconscious. Witness showed to the Committee several wounds on different parts of his body.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale witness stated that the mob which was pursuing Gulam Rasool, was shouting "Gandhi Maharaj ki jai." The Committee further examined the doctors who rendered the first aid in the city and treatment to the police at the police hospital, when the Committee rose for the day.

## ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 26.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, South-east Bengal and local in Upper Burma with a few falls in Bombay Deccan and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar three quarters of an inch, Gauhati one and a half inch, Silchar two, Shillong one, Chittagong one and a half, Narayanganj and Barisal half, Jessore one Belgaum one and a half, Pamban a half. The new disturbance have not yet appeared on the Frontier.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal.

## "USE SWADESHI GOODS."

### RAJKOTE RULER'S ADVICE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

RAJKOTE, April 25.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote in the course of his speech at the Kathiawar Deshi Exhibition said:—

Organization of such conferences, exhibitions, etc., are in their nature difficult jobs, and more so here, where they are first seen; but thanks to Mr. Mansukhlal's energies that things are so well managed. We, the rulers of Kathiawad, have good regards for Mr. Mansukhlal for the means and methods of works adopted by him from the time he has come to Kathiawad; and in consequence I have given him all help from the commencement of this work. He has worked with tact and presence of mind throughout and this whole is a result of his praiseworthy ways. I congratulate him for the success he has attained and am proud to find that my people have taken so great an interest in the undertaking.

This exhibition is, as is admitted by the exhibition secretaries a part of the Political Conference. In that connection, I may say, that, judging from the movement and speeches about the Conference, no one can doubt that there is some awakening in the people. But, it must also be admitted at the same time, that, princes, by themselves, without the help of the people, have been trying to do till now as much good to the people, as it lies in their power. Take Kathiawad, for example. The movement of railways, education, industry, agriculture, irrigation, etc. have been taken up by the chiefs for the benefit of the people True, they could have done better with their people's help. And now when the people are coming forward to help the administration, the rise of the country would be seen sooner.

We, the Indian princes, have the sense of patriotism, and are the real well-wishers of the country. We are doing all we can, and now with the people to back us, would be able to prove our beneficence and utilities.

### SIGNS OF UNITY.

I am confident that by the holding of such a Conference, ties between the princes and the people will be strengthened. It is clear that the Conference cannot achieve its object by importing undesirable feuds and making useless noise. We have never thought it improper on the part of people to demand rights. They can petition us, they can tell us, they can discuss with us.

This is the first Conference. I believe such an awakening is a prelude to the union between the princes and people, and such a Conference can serve as an easily available agent to settle questions between them. We are longing to see, that, people may share our administrative responsibility and may help us heartily in works, which we can do single handed. Only thus we can achieve the good of the country.

The exhibition too is a national concern. Such a type of the exhibition is the first of its kind in Kathiawad, though Kathiawad has seen three other exhibitions in former days, denoted particularly to agriculture and indigenous industry. The speciality of this exhibition lies in the fact that it is completely Swadeshi. It is hoped that merchants, agriculturists, artists and all who have the occasion to see that, would make use of it, to better their particular profession.

We are a backward nation, in arts and industries. If we examine the things of our daily use, we can rarely find things of our own make, in our use. We are squandering over money in foreign countries. We mostly use foreign-made things. We have got to remedy all this, without coming into collision with the suzerain power.

## 7 P. C. LOAN.

### REPLY TO INDIAN MERCHANTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 25.

The Secretary, Finance Department in course of his reply to a protest from the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau against the issue in England of a seven per cent sterling loan says that the Government of India trust that the prognostications of a committee about the disastrous effect of a loan will prove incorrect.

The Government saw no reason why rupee securities which at present are approximately on a 6 per cent. income tax free basis be prejudiced by the issue of a sterling loan at 7 per cent. subject to income tax and producing, therefore, a net yield of something below 5 per cent. In any case, Government could not subscribe to the view that Indian sterling loan ought not to be issued on better term than an Indian rupee loan so long as terms were not unreasonable though in point of fact they did not consider that yield offered by the sterling loan can be said to be better than yield on rupee securities in India. At the present rate of exchange Government considered it highly improbable that the Indian investors would remit money to England for the loan. However the Secretary of State had strong reasons for floating a loan at particular moment chosen especially in view of the urgent need for raising as much capital as possible for productive expenditure in India. The success of the sterling loan in larger sum than budgetted for was a matter upon which the country should congratulate itself.

## POONA TILAK UNIVERSITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, April 25.

The Poona Tilak University Preliminary Scientific, L.C.P.S., Junior and Senior examinations are postponed to a date to be announced later. B.E. (Civil and Mechanical) and Sub-Overseer examinations commence at the Poona Sarvaj Anik Hall on the 2nd May. Two papers will be set every day.

Results of all the examinations will be declared between 25th of May and 1st of June.

## FRENCH AND BRITISH PREMIERS CONFER.

### SOLIDARITY OF ALLIES TO BE MAINTAINED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 26.

Reuter learns that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand had a long conference at Hythe this afternoon, at which the French proposals were discussed, but no decisions were reached because, the conversations were only informal. The decisions will be made at a meeting of the Supreme Council, which will be held in London or Paris on April 30th. It is understood, however, that, the Premiers agreed with regard to the general decisions subject to confirmation by the Supreme Council.

On the principle of adoption of the French proposals, it is understood, that in the event of the occupation of Ruhr no British troops will be employed but there will be certain cavalry and tanks to show the solidarity of the Allies. It is pointed out in Paris that the agreement still stands and that there is no suggestion of any modification of it.

## GOVT. AWAITING GERMAN PROPOSALS.

### FORTHCOMING LONDON CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 26.

A message from Hythe says that Mr. Lloyd George interviewed by Reuter stated that he and Mr. Briand had discussed questions of further penalties. One difficulty was another German note being on the way. The Premier said that the last German note was satisfactory so far as it went but it only dealt with part of the question and did not even touch the balance of reparations. He anticipated that the next conference would be held on Arpil 30th in London and all the Allies would be present. Meanwhile, it was idle to talk of conclusions being reached at Hythe. The talks had been of a most friendly character. The occupation of Rhur was discussed. There was no doubt that if Germany did not make a satisfactory proposal the Allies would occupy Ruhr. Nobody wanted to do this except as a means to an end but, Germany was undoubtedly in default. Meanwhile, Government were awaiting fresh proposals from Berlin. Germany's last note did not contain any plan but only indications. Britain did not want to impose terms, but was convinced that Germany would be able to pay the Paris terms.

## AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.

Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand in a further conversation at Hythe this morning cleared up the remaining points in the French proposals. The new German note has not yet been received. Mr. Lloyd George after taking a cordial farewell of M. Briand at Folkestone left for London.

## GERMAN REPARATIONS PROPOSALS.

### POSSIBLE CONFERENCE WITH ALLIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.

The "New York Times" Washington correspondent learns that if the German proposals are considered a proper basis for discussion, there will be a conference between the Allies and Germany at which the United States will be represented not as an umpire but, in order to endeavour to bring both sides to an agreement.

## FULL INFORMATION ABOUT FRENCH PLANS.

### TO BE GIVEN TO BRITISH CABINET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Lloyd George stated that following upon the informal conversations at Lympne, M. Briand had promised in the course of a few days to supply the British Government with further detailed information as to the nature of the French plans and proposals. When this information was received the Cabinet would consider the whole subject and instruct the delegates representing the Cabinet at the Conference on April 30th. The premier declared that if further German proposals were unsatisfactory the British Government would support France at the forthcoming conference in the proposals for occupation of the Westphalian coalfields. If further coercive measures were contemplated they would be communicated to the House before action was taken. He added that he might have further information to communicate on April 28th.

## GERMAN PROPOSALS RECEIVED BY U. S.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.

Washington.—The German counter-proposals have been received but, no details have yet been divulged.

## REICHSBANK—A PRIVATE BANK.

### GOLD RESERVES NOT TO BE REMOVED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 26.

The strange discrepancy between the reports as to the tenor of Germany's reply with regard to Reichsbank's gold reserves is cleared up. Contrary to the Brussels message of yesterday's date, the text of the reply as transmitted to Paris shows that the Germans refused the Allied demand on the ground that the Reichsbank was a private and independent company and the removal of reserves would entail a most serious economic crisis in Germany. The Germans offered, however, immediately to introduce legislation extending until October 1st the prohibition against export of gold from Germany without the approval of the Reparations Commission, which prohibition expires on May 1st.

## REICHSBANK GOLD RESERVES

### REPARATIONS COMMISSION'S DEMAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8 p.m. April 26.

Paris.—In consequence of Germany's refusal to transfer the Reichsbank Gold Reserves to Cologne or Coblence, the Reparations Commission has demanded that a milliard gold marks be handed over to them at the Banque-de-France by April 30th. The Commission express their disinclination to discuss the relations between the Imperial Government and the Reichsbank.

## FRESH GERMAN PROPOSALS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 26.

Berlin. The German Government is today despatching to America a note containing new reparations proposals.

## CABINET CRISIS IN GERMANY

### OVER APPEAL TO U. S. PRESIDENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 26.

A Berlin message states that a Cabinet crisis appears imminent, owing to the discontent due to Government's failure to consult the Reichstag before invoking President Harding's mediation. The position of Von Simons is particularly imperilled.

## M. BRIAND'S SUCCESSFUL MISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., April 26.

M. Briand left Folkestone to-day for Paris. Before leaving he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the results of his mission.

## THE TYROL PLEBISCITE

### MAJORITY IN FAVOTR OF UNION WITH GERMANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.

A Vienna message states that up to the present figures in the Tyrol plebiscite show that eighty-thousand have voted in favour of a union with Germany and twelve-hundred against.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN VIENNA.

### LOSS OF HALF A MILLIARD CROWNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 8 p.m. April 26.

Vienna.—A fire which broke out in the State Store has destroyed immense quantities of flour, provisions, boots, leather goods and other materials. The loss which is estimated at half a milliard crowns, will be severely felt by the Viennese.

## AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

### "JUST A WIFE."

The film which is just now being shown at the Royal Opera House, is called "Just a Wife." The story is rather improbable if not absurd. A man by name Richard Emerson, a young engineer, is advised by Eleanor Lathorp to take to his work seriously *with her advice*, promising that thus she will make him the Railroad King of America some day. Well, after that she advises him to get married, and searches out a poor, but well-connected girl from the Southern States by name Mary Lee. This is beyond our commonsense, since Eleanor herself loves Richard. More improbabilities follow. Mary after marriage with Richard, tells him that she wanted only luxuries by marrying him and not his love. He, too, then tells her that he had married her, because for social purposes he just wanted a wife and not her love. Mary then coolly passes her life alone, at his country seat at his expense! Three years later, however, the husband feels a longing for his wife and goes to her. Eleanor follows him there. A scene between Eleanor and Mary ensues, and the absurd Richard sides with Mary now! Why should Mary deserve Richard's love, we do not understand. She is most unwoman as well as inhuman.

## INDIAS GREATEST FRIEND.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presided and more than fifteen thousand Hindu and Moslem citizens were present at the meeting.

Before the proceedings began. Muslim volunteers freely distributed Mr. Horniman's photos among the audience and collected funds on behalf of the Khilafat Committee.

Mr. Pickthall while opening the proceedings said in the course of a speech that out of the seven very interesting resolutions to be moved, the first one concerned his predecessor, Mr. B. G. Horniman's unjust deportation and prolonged banishment. That was a thing for which he was very very much sorry.

There was one exceedingly important thing to which he wanted to draw their attention and it was regarding the British connection with India. He was interested in British connection with India. He embodied British connection in himself. He was in the same position as the Mussalmans of India at the moment.

If the Britan wanted to see their Empire last in Asia they must bear in mind the wishes and opinions of India in their foreign policy. Fifty years ago the British Government was a Muslim Government because it judged by a man's worth which was essence of Islam. But now what did they see in England's foreign policy? They saw a little time ago the Sultan of Turkey condemned and the Czar of Russia championed. On what ground? In the eyes of the fanatics of Britain the Czar was a better ally than the Sultan because the formen was baptised into Christianity.

His Hindu brothers might say they had no part in that question. But in the Islamic movement. Hindus could see whole Asia in the same boat. They had been expelled from country after country in Europe because they were Asiatics. Hindus must remember that they were not the only community in Asia.

The following is the text of the resolutions passed at the meeting all unanimously and proposed and seconded and supported by the popular leaders of the city in eloquent speeches which were much applauded.

(1) On the second anniversary of his deportation this public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay offers heartfelt sympathies to Mr. B. G. Horniman, the late Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", pays humble tribute to his valuable services to India and strongly condemns the continuance of the edict forbidding his return to the country he has made his own.

(2) This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay keeping in view the economic conditions obtaining in the country thinks it absolutely necessary to promote the Swadeshi as a part of the movement of Non-Cooperation, and advices the Mussalmans of Bombay to introduce 'Spinning Wheels' in their homes and thereby popularise the use of the home spun cloth upon which depends the moral and material prosperity of India.

(3) That this meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay declare it to be the moral and religious duty of all Moslems to do their utmost to relieve the distress of their brothers in distress in Smyrna.

(4) This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay is of opinion that as the destiny of India is inevitably linked with destiny of the neighbouring Asiatic countries, it requests the All-India Congress Committee to promote feelings of friendship with neighbouring States, and to adopt it as a part of its foreign Policy in order that mutual respect may continue between India and its Asiatic neighbours.

(5) This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay strongly condemns the hostile attitude of the Allied Governments towards Turkey who while depriving the latter of her valuable possessions are directly and indirectly helping the unjust Greek invasion and views with indignation their action in allowing the Greek Warships in the Sea of Marmora to capture Turkish Troops.

(6) This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay invites the attention of the Muslim Citizens of Bombay to the Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha High School and appeals to parents and guardians to make efforts to increase the number of students by sending their children to the said School.

(7) This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay declares that according to the dectates of Shariat it is the duty of each and every Mohammedan to practice Non-Cooperation in order to protect and safeguard their integral and just obligations of their religion. Further it advices them to continue to agitate as long as India is not completely free. And to produce the desired result this meeting requests every individual Mohammedan to enrol himself as a member of the Khilafat Committee by paying -/4/- a year; and carry the number to one crore consistently with the resolution passed at the All-India Khilafat Conference held at Meerut.

It also request them to join the Congress by further paying an equal sum.

A full report of the proceedings will appear in a later issue.

## AN EJECTMENT SUIT.

A Calcutta message of April 25th states that at the High Court Justice Pearson disposed of a suit in connection with the premises number 11, Wellington Square, known as Forbes Mansions where some months ago Mr. Gandhi opened a National College and Mr. C. R. Das opened a National Medical College. In this suit the plaintiffs B. N. Elias, owner of the premises wanted to eject Haji Alla Bux, defendant lessee on the ground of the breach of agreement. His Lordship held that the defendant had partly demolished the house without the consent of the plaintiff and granted the plaintiff decree for ejectment.

## ALIGARH REFORM LEAGUE MEETING

### PUBLIC CHARACTER SUDDENLY CHANGED.

### AN EXPLANATION CALLED FOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, April 25.

A public meeting of the Reform League of Aligarh was notified to be held in the Crosthwaite Town Hall on the 24th inst. at 5 p.m. under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate. Great interest was roused among the Local public and a large number intended to attend the meeting. This indeed, looked as if Government and its supporters were going to adopt for the first time fair and legitimate means to combat the Non-Cooperation propaganda and, in fact, the only means that could possibly prove effective, instead of misusing section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and other forms of repression that only served to rouse the indignation of the people against Government. But as the sequel will show, the officials and the gentry at their beck and call are not evidently so bold and enterprising as to challenge the Non-Cooperation openly and prefer privacy, even in their propaganda.

At about 4 o'clock when information had been received that some thousands of people had gathered near the office of the Khilafat Committee, it was rumoured that the District Magistrate had prohibited the public from attending the meeting. Not believing this, I proceeded to the Crosthwaite Hall, where 300 to 350 people, i. e., almost as many as the Hall could hold, were seated. One could not help noticing Chaprasis, Police constables, district officials down to their orderlies and village patwaries. There were also present some zemindars vakils, mukhtars, honorary magistrates, municipal commissioners and a few dealers in foreign goods. The Honorary Secretary told me that I could not be allowed to attend the meeting which was a private one. On my producing the printed invitation in which the words "public meeting" were printed in bold characters, I was told that it was a mistake. I remonstrated that it was most objectionable on the part of the organizers of the meeting to let people think that it was a public meeting, so that thousands were already on their way in the scorching heat and at the eleventh hour to shut the doors against them. I also assured him that I would be wholly responsible for the conduct of the audience, if the public were to be admitted. As the last alternative I appealed for fair play and asked to be personally allowed to be present and to speak so that those who were already in the Hall as sympathisers of the League might have an opportunity of hearing both sides of the question, and then deciding for themselves. But every argument and all appeals being in vain, I demanded a clear declaration without which I refused to leave the Hall to the effect that the public were deceived and that the meeting notified as a public one was only private. The Secretary consented to do this, and openly declared that the public were deceived by the notice, and that only those whose names were already on the agenda would be permitted to speak. I may here add that before this meeting ended, the following notice was seen affixed to the gates of the Hall grounds. "The meeting can only be attended by those who are either members of the Reform League or are agreed with its objects."

### LETTER TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

After leaving the Hall (and letting the Reform League hold its public meeting as it liked) I proceeded to Yusuf Ganj where a mass meeting was already in progress and I related the above incident. While there. I was shown a communication addressed by the District Magistrate to Hafiz Abdurrahim and I sent the following letter, which would explain itself.

Dear Mr. Liddiard, I have just seen a communication addressed by you to Hafiz Abdurrahim Sahib formerly Vakeel, here stating that "The Crosthwaite Hall has been engaged by the Reform League for a meeting of the League, that the meeting will not be a public meeting and that the general public will not be admitted. This communication purports to have been sent by you in consequence of a report that I intended to attend this meeting to-day. May I mention that I am in possession of a circular, inviting attendance at the selfsame meeting? The letter in point is issued over the printed signature of a R. B. Kadri Sahib as Honorary Secretary of the Reform League, the heading of which in black type is as follows:. "The public meeting of the Reform League". I should be much obliged if you would kindly let me know whether the character of the meeting has been altered from a public into a private one since the above circular was issued, and, if so, whether it was altered in consequence of the report you mention about my alleged intention to attend it and, only just now. I do not in the least question your right to carry on a so-called propaganda by means of holding a meeting in absolute privacy, or converting meetings announced as public into private ones at the eleventh hour. You will agree that the public is entitled to know information to credit, that supplied by the Honorary Secretary or by the Collector, Chairman-designate. Yours, truly.

A. M. KHWAJA.

### AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

No reply to the above has been received yet. I was informed later that the Crosthwaite Hall meeting was conducted in a very hurried manner, only a few more or less formal speeches being made, but its conclusion was not unattended by an amusing incident after the three cheers for the King-Emperor had been proposed, and as in duty bound responded to by the audience. Some supporters of the Reform League, evidently could repress themselves no longer and heartily shouted "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai".

# Correspondence.

*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.*

*The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.*

*Letters should be written on one side only.*

## S. S LOYALTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very much pleased to read Mr. Charoocha's letter on the above subject in your issue of to-days date. The queries asked by your correspondent are important but I have my doubts as to whether the Directors will dare to reply them when S. S. Loyalty was purchased the Directors had an object in view. They have gained that object and now they care not for any charge the shareholders may bring against them by mere words and correspondence under these circumstances it is but proper for the shareholders by a Joint action to proceed against the Directors and call upon them to prove whether they have or have not deceived the shareholders by making misleading statements of the affairs of the company. This action may not undo the mischief that is already done but will at least serve as a whip to bring the mischievous horse to submission and right conduct which is so essential for the carriage of business to move on safely to the heaven of ultimate success. If the numerous shareholders of the company are agreeable to my suggestion they may correspond with me and I will show them all correspondence that has passed between me and the company on the subject.—Yours etc.

ARDESHIR R. SUBEDAR.
6, Dadyseth Plot,
Walkeshwar.

22nd April, 1921.

## THE CHRONICLE'S POLICY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and his prototypes are accusing you of having converted the "Bombay Chronicle" into an Islamic Organ. I challange Mr. Jamnadas, and all your calumniators to show a single example where the "Chronicle" has deliberately omitted or ignored to ventilate any legitimate Indian grivance, whether it affects the Hindoos, the Moslems or the Parsees.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has always maintained the high reputation of being that leading Nationalist paper, and as such it is in duty bound to help the weak and the oppressed. The Moslem Press and the Moslem community are not so well organised and powerful as not to need the help and sympathy of their sister communities. In spite of that if the "Chronicle" gives preference to Moslem interests over the interest of other communities, it may be charged of partiality towards that community. Has "Chronicle" ever done so? The "Chronicle" has never shown any partiality towards any community or class as such.

By discussing vital Muslim questions the "Chronicle" has instilled into the minds of the educated Islamites, the idea that the Hindoos are not only their lip friends but sincere sympathisers. This has led to the cementing of Hindoo—Moslim unity.

Dear Editor, continue your noble work undaunted and undismayed by the adverse criticism of a few. Even your enemies acknowledge that your paper is a terror to the bureaucrats, a check to the police zoolum and eye opener to the masses, and the High Leader of opposition in the English Parliament. Yours will be a high place in the future history of India along with Mr. B. G. Horniman.—Yours etc.,

A. R. R. S.

21st April, 1921.

## NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At present the "Non-Cooperation" movement is going on very rapidly but draw your attention to the following fact and I do earnestly hope that Non-Cooperation is required for the same.

At present the Bombay Development Scheme is in its full owing and we find everyday number of new buildings coming into light but to my great surprise and regret I say that those new buildings which are designed by many of our Indian Architects are of "European Style." What will this prove as it is proved always by our next generation that India was thickly populated by Europeans as always when an earthquake occurs we trace these signs from our buildings temples, etc.

Is there no alternative to remedy this? Yes! there is. Our Indians—whether Mahomedans, Hindus or Parsees, who spend a lot of money over these buildings, should they not compell the Architects whom they engage to build and design to do the same in his own individual national style? The fault mainly lies with the Architects themselves. They can on the contrary pursue the clients to do so. Our Mahatma Ghandji is pressing on with Non-Cooperation but I request him to do the same in him. I earnestly appeal to all Indians whether Mahomedan, Hindoo, or Parsee not to show such neglegance and allow the trespassing of European style of building falsely represented in this country. Let every small hut, bungalow building or a temple or a Mosque or a fire temple be in its true and original representation—namely of its National style—and let it not run in another direction. is very easy, cheap and pleasing thing to be followed only if you take care to do it.

I hope the public will take this matter as urgent and do the needful.—Yours, etc.,

"NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE."

## THE BRITISH CONNECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After all the numerous grievances under which India is suffering at the present day, after the various atrocities an mischievous blunders that the British Government has been committing in the East ever since the War ended, one is inclined to question, "Should India continue to remain within the British Empire?"

Let us consider an Englishman's views on the question. I quote the following passage from a book called "a vision of India" by Mr. Sidney Low who, according to Lord Morley is "a gentleman of proved competence in political subjects":—

"If we (the British) were to leave India to-morrow many things would happen. But we are not going to leave India to-morrow. . . . The task of governing India may indeed become more arduous than easier, as we have to deal with a rising discontent among the progressive, articulate, semi-educated classes, perhaps an increasing volume of agitation. We are in India to-day, whatever may have been the case in the past, for the benefit of its people much more than our own. . . It has often been said that the reluctance of Parliament to devote itself seriously to Indian affairs has been politically valuable, since it has left these matters to be settled by the men who understand them, the men on the spot. *But a sovereign democracy cannot permanently delegate its powers.* It must know what is being done in its name, and why that is done; particularly when it is called upon, for high and noble ends, it is true, but with small apparent or immediate reward, to exercise unsleeping vigilance, to submit to ill-requited sacrifices and to cope with harassing problems, increasing in gravity and complexity as the years roll on. Will our Democracy prove equal to the burden? That is the real question on which the future of our Eastern Empire turns. For the worst perils which threaten it are not likely to become formidable in India itself, unless they are assisted by incautious haste or negligent weakness at home."

This was written in 1906. Since then has the British Democracy "proved equal to the burden"? Has it "exercised an sleeping vigilance?". Has it "submitte to ill-requited sacrifices?"

On the contrary the Bureaucratic system of Government has proved absolutely incapable of dealing with Indian problems shown by:—

(1) The "Colossal Incompetence" Lord Chelmsford's administration.
(2) The Rowlatt Acts.
(3) The Turkish Treaty.
(4) The Punjab Tragedy.
(5) The conditions of Indians abroad.

Mr. Sidney Low states the truth and nothing but the truth when he declares that "a sovereign democracy cannot permanently delegate its powers". The British nation cannot any longer afford to neglect or slight the grievances of thirty-three crores of people who are being governed by a system in the name of the British democracy.

And then "the worst perils that threaten it (Eastern Empire) are not likely to become formidable in India itself unless they are assisted by incautious haste or negligent weakness at home." Would the Non-Cooperation movement—Not a per but a real blessing to India—have ever been started but for the "incautious haste of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the "negligent weakness" of Lord Chelmsford?—Yours, etc.

T. D. M.

## ACQUISITION OR CONFISCATION?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay is becoming a city of manias. We had the land mania, the Company mania, the share mania, the race Mania, the loyalty mania. We are now having an acquisition mania! In the former cases, the people are at fault, in the latter, the Government are mainly responsible. Let us see how far the popular Government of our popular Governor is bestowing benefits by his acquisition schemes!

(1) We have the Grant Road Terminal Station Scheme, which even though slightly modified, will dishouse no less than eight thousand poor and lower middle class people simply to enable the railway to construct a Terminal station! Neither the railway nor the Government are submitting their plans; nor are they discussing alternative schemes with the people's Representatives! Nor will the Government or the Railway take up vacant land north of the Belasis Bridge for some mysterious reasons! If this means poupiar Government then it is better to revise the definition of the word "popular." To dishouse eight thousand people for the sake of a Terminal station is simply unthinkable, and no humane Government can lend its support to such a shrouded scheme.

(2) The Mulshi Petta scheme is another product of the acquisition mania! It is true, that hydro-electric schemes beneficial and at times essential for the Industrial grouth of the country, but on no account can any scheme be pushed through, where hundreds of people are rendered homeless. The Mulshi Petta villagers have shown far more mettle than our citizens for their Satyagraha will speed up the solution and will secure for them reasonable terms. It is earnestly hoped, that sane men on both sides will soon come to a settlement, and that they will be guided by one principle "give and take fairly and sparely."

(3) Our popular Government is further busy with the acquisition of large tracts of lands round about Bombay, and there is already an uproar amongst the landed proprietors and village owners.

(4) Imitation appears to be the best form of flattery; for our Bombay Municipality is contemplating to emulate the acquisition policy of our popular Government! For years past, our City Fathers have groaned and grumbled against the acquisition policy of the City Trust. The latter has pulled down scores of dwelling houses for widening roads and opening up new roads, and has thus dishoused thousands of people, and caused untold hardships on the poor. In the face of this experience, in the face of the House famine in Bombay, the Municipal Engineer has brought forward a scheme of opening up the Fort, with the main object of providing a thorough fare between Hornby Road and Ballard Pier! And the scheme, if put into execution, will mean

(a) Acquisition of sixteen streets and lanes!

(b) Acquisition of three hundred houses! and

(c) dishousing about ten thousand people!

And all these worry and bother, hardships and privations to be inflicted on the people at a time, which is so acute and unbearable at present! In my next, I will indicate how this Fort scheme is ambitious, arbitrary and opposed to the best interests of the people; and how it can be scafely deferred for a few years, till we can get over the house famine in Bombay. Meanwhile we rely on the good sense of our City Fothers. —Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

## ANTI-FORCED LABOUR MOVEMENT IN RAJPUTANA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The popular movement in the Indian states has nitherto been regarded as barren, but, as truth would not remain ineffectual for long, this barren movement, based as it is on truth, is beginning to make its weight felt even in exalted circles. The Maharaja of Kolhapur has appealed to the 'Patron' for help and Sir William Vincent on the latter's behalf has readily responded with a promise to spread the wings of protection. Obstinate selfishness being the characteristic of the west, we can well ignore for the present Sir Vincent's attitude. What is amazing is the tendency of the Indian Prnices to blow in the same pipe. This misgiving grew strong when the servants of Rajputana Society began to make the preliminary preparations for investigation into the conditions of forced labour in Rajputana and the public of every State to cooperate. Mr. C. F. Andrews and ourselves consider the system of Begar not only immoral but also against the dictates of religion and humanity. But in the present atmosphere there was little hope of Truth being duly recognised. It is, however, gratifying to note that the rulers of Rajputana have not yet bid adiew to their traditional love of justice, nor the people their fearless spirit.

As the Anti-begar movement made headway and the public following the suggestions of the Society made representations to their rulers, several states began to consider over the question in an earnest spirit of justice. For example, Jhalawar and Bharatpur have only lately announced the abolition of Begar; Jodhpur has increased the rates of Begar wages and Kotah and some other states are contemplating similar action.

So far so good. Let public workers, however, remember that the little that is gained, is the result of their labours and that the secret of final success is in the strength and persistence of their effort and not in the announcements which have more often that not proved legalised cloaks over oppressoin or at best mere dead letters. It is, therefore, essential for workers to work more vigorously, systematically and unitely, and for the public to come forward with their grievances more fearlessly. Let there be no state where investigation might be rendered impossible for want of workers or enthusiasm or their part or through the timidity of the masses.

The office of the Society should continue to be flooded with information in details of Begar conditions as obtaining at every place in Rajputana. These details should be supported by instances with sufficient testimony of their correctness to bear in the tost of scruting. The information should be absolutely free from exaggeration and reserve both. Anonymous letters are of no avail.

Mr. Andrews' health is still weak. It is but wise, the interval be utilized by the workers in a more organised attempt at spade work. This will enable Mr. Andrews on recovery,—we pray for a speedy one—to accomplish the task of investigation in a short time. This is imperative for two considerations, namely the weak physique of Mr. Andrews and the intense heat of a Rajputana summer.

It is particularly noteworthy that an opportunity more favourable than the present is hard to come for the amelioration of Rajputana's wrongs. It is our duty to turn it to good account, for it is on the success of this movement that the possibility of future work depends to a great extent.

It is time the youngmen of Rajasthan should take up the post of duty and redeem it to the best of their power. Such a response cannot fail to adorn Mr. Andrews' mission with signal success.—Yours, etc.

B. S. PATHIK,
President, Servants of Rajasthan, Society.

Note.—All contributions and communications should be sent c/o Munshi Hiralal Jalori, Sarai Kayasthan, Kotha.

## ENHANCED POSTAL RATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of the Chronicle Mr. Lele writes under the heading 'Passes understanding' that the revised postal rate for a letter of a tola weight is one anna This naturally led me to refer to the old issues of the papers, where, I was until this day under the impression, it was stated that letters weighing a tola were to come under the category of 3/4 anna rates. I found in them that after a long discussion in the Legislative Assembly it was fixed that letter weighing one tola should bear 3/4 anna stamp, letters of 1/2 tola and below 1/2 anna stamp, etc. But, which is it actually, 1 anna or 3/4 anna for a one tola letter, I should like to know. These increases, I believe are inforce from the 18th instant, and affect all classes of people, rich and poor, ignorant and cultured. Yet, I find no postal announcement which would draw the attention of the public to these revised measures either at the post Office or anywhere else in the streets. Does the postal Department realise that by its golden silence in the matter it is creating a great mischief in the community of the illiterate masses as well as a good number of cultured men who are not acquainted with the papers by penalising them for their ignorance in not adhering to the latest postal rules? Does the Department also realise the indignation it engenders through its own vagaries in the hearts of the thinking public by such an act of exaction of money from them Will the Department be responsible if any complaints arise owing to this ex-action over and above the legitimate dues until such time as all the people are aware of the increase in the postal rates? Will the Department be prepared to refund any amount thus received from the public through pitiful ignorance caused on account of their unscrupulous disregard to popular sentiments? If not, will the authorities come forth and explain their attitude in this respect? Will the Department take up this question earnestly and immediately throw better light into the dark corners of the country with regard to its revised policies as they affect both prince and peasant alike.—Yours etc.

K. J. MAINAN.

Bhetwadi 2nd Lane,
Girgaon, 20th April.

## NON-COOPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was entirely shocked to read in the columns of your well esteemed and widely circulated paper, dated 8th April, 1921, a letter on "Non-Co-operation." From its contents, I find that the writer who goes on condemning the self purifying and self sacrificing movement of Non-Cooperation is absolutely ignorant of its merits.

The writer argues that the Non-Co-operators have committed a great political blunder in giving up their posts in the Councils and in withdrawing their sons from the Government aided Schools and Colleges. My answer to him is what connection so ever will one in his senses like to preserve with a Government that has been so very cruel and stubborn, as to keep him for ever in bondage?

Moreover, I find that the writer has seen only one side of the question of boycotting the Councils. He is entirely oblivious of the fact that the members of the Councils are ridiculing themselves. The writer is also regardless of the fact that the education which we are at present receivng at the hands of the Government is not education in the true sense of the word but mere poison. Should therefore any sensible person like his children to have their brains poisoned, when he can give them a better kind of training at the National institutions?

The writer further states that as the Government has given us every indication of its good will and sincerity, we must give up the pursuit of the will-o'the-wisp of Non-Cooperation. I really wonder whether Non-Cooperation is will-o'the-wisp, when it has penetrated far into the heart of India itself and the people are day by day convinced of the purity of the movement. Again, the slight indication of the good will and sincerity on part of the Government, as my friend is pleased to call, is but the preliminary result of the sacred movement of Non-Cooperation. If we were to stop now in our holy campaign, we shall practically be the losers as well as the butt of universal ridicule. If, on the other hand, we carry the struggle to a termination, we shall, by the help of God, not only secure the object for which we are fighting, but we shall ever be held in high esteem by the whole world for our patience and perseverance. Thanking you in anticipation, I am your servant.

A. MUHAMMEDAN KHOJA,
NON-CO-OPERATOR.

March 8.

## LAND ACQUISITION HARDSHIPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The very Section 4 of Act I of 1894 gives a wide power to the local governments; "whenever it appears to the Local Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for any *public purpose*" the Local Government should subject the provisions of Part VII of the said Act issue a declaration to that effect in the Official Gazette and that declaration shall be conducive evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose or company, as the case may be etc. These sections require immediate amendments. Lately there had been several interesting land acquisition cases in which the writer had occasion to take active parts to convince the authorities of the cruelty of the proposals. Both the cases were in Bengal, near about Calcutta—one was the Panihati Land Acquisition Case and the other was the Behar Land Acquisition Case. In the former the land was said to be required for the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical works for extending their field of activity on public grounds i.e. that the work was likely to prove useful to the public. The latter was required for accommodating railway servants in the village of Belur by ousting a set of peaceful citizens. Both the cases created a wide spread sensation in Bengal and as a result of these agitations the Goverament of India issued an order on the Government of Bengal to abandon all land acquisition projects for industrial purposes. Why should not the Government of India issue an immediate order on the same lines on the Bombay Government as the present project is more or less an industrial concern and has the same rather more serious bearings than the Bengal cases. As it stands at present, the present Land Acquisition Act is a very elastic Act and is a cause of annoyance to the poor landowners: it is common knowledge that as a result of the agitations referred to above in Bengal the Government of India is now engaged in framing amendments to the present Act which was enacted so far back as 1870 and amended in 1894. Things have changed considerably since then and it is highly desirable to postpone the Mulshi Petha Land Acquisition until the present Act is amended. The public should be on the careful watch re the amendments that are to be proposed by Government.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. B.

## TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any other gentleman, very kindly, enlighten me directly or through the columns of "The Chronicle" on the following subjects:—

1. Men who go out to collect subscription for "The Tilak Swaraj Fund" are so often asked to show the subscribers some authority on which they have come out to collect subscriptions. So as to enable the collectors to carry on their work regularly, have some sort of ticket been printed! If not, I would suggest and request the different district committees to get these printed soon. They may be either in the form of authority on which the volunteers may collect or tickets (like those of drama) to be sold. My co-workers are finding great difficulty in this respect. There being no Congress Organisation near me, I request those of Bombay, to please send me some when they are printed.

2. Are some sort of forms available for the membership of the Congress? If there are, please manage to send me some at the following address. If there are not, I would request to get them also printed.—Yours etc.,

BADRINATH HIRALALL BHATNAGAR.
Railway Station,
Shamgarh, B. B. & C. I. Ry.,
April, 14th.

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some people may be sorry for the wholesale rejection of the Budget grant of the Department of Industries in the Legislative Assembly last week but those who know the internal affairs of this department are not.

It was rightly stated that this department has been spending money without doing any useful work. A question was asked in the Council last year about one Captain Vishert who was appointed as one of the Assistant Directors of Industries, as to his qualification etc., and in reply Government stated that he was a well experienced man and was helping in re-organising the Dapuri Workshop. From what I learn from an authentic source I am able to say that this was altogether wrong. The Dapuri Workshop was in charge of an experienced engineer who was there for three or four years, and Captain Vishert could not help him in any way, but used to sit by his side and learn office routine. Ultimately when the Captain (who was appointed on Rs. 1,000, per month) was offered a permanent appointment he is said to have written to the Government that as he had not completed his training as yet he was anxious to go home and resign! Just imagine a man who had not completed his education to be offered assistant directorship on Rs. 1,000, a month! He stayed in the department for more than six months and did absolutely nothing beyond playing tennis and rowing in the river close by.

I give another case of a similar nature. One Mr. Ziman, an I.C.S., of Assistant Collector's rank, was transferred as Deputy Director of Industries to Bombay on promotion and a fat allowance. He stayed in the department for some six months, did absolutely nothing, drew his fat pay and allowance and went on leave? And never returned to the department.

It seems from these two instances as if some persons (Europeans of course) are transferred to this department temporarily in order to enable them to earn something for their passage home, and they leave the department permanently without doing anything! We should like to know what special qualifications and experience did these two gentlemen possess to make them useful to the department of Industries.

A third example: Some months ago an Englishman was quietly appointed in this department on a fat pay of Rs. 1,000, per month, without inviting applications from the public. It is not known what diplomas or degrees in engineering or industrial science this man possesses and what experience he has of local industries.

A fourth example:—Mr. Thiselton Dyer who has been appointed as Deputy Director of Industries on Rs. 2,000 per month was considered a failure and a detriment in the public work department as mechanical engineer to Government. Many Municipalities refuse to seek his advice and help and as Government did not know what to do with this gentleman he was transferred with his Dapuri Workshop en block to the department of Industries. We should like to know what knowledge and experience he possesses of local and foreign industries, and why was his post abolished in P.W.D., if he was at all successful there? Is the department of Industries a "pinjrapole" to harbour all cast off officers of other department?

Lastly, the fifth case is that of Dr. Mackenzie Wallace late so-called expert industrial chemist. This gentleman also came from the army and as he was to be provided for before he went home (he had no mind to stay in India permanently he was shoved in the industries department for sometime? He was a medical man pure and simple. What has a medical man to do with industries? What useful work did he do in the department, in return for the fat pay he draw for attending the office for one or two hours daily?

The sixth example is that of Mr. Wallace an Anglo-Indian gentleman who was a coast guard inspector serving in the Excise Department before, but who is now serving as the Superintendent of Fisheries on Rs. 700 a month. It would be interesting to know the previous experience of this gentleman in the line of fishes, and his past record his work during past two years as Superintendent of fisheries. What improvement has he made or suggested in canning and preserving fish? Has he ever followed this as a profession?

It seems the authorities concerned tried their utmost to fill the department with as many Europeans as could be got before the advent of the "Reforms" without having regard to their qualifications and experience. Yours, etc.

G. H. BHASKER.

## BAREILLY TOWN HALL FIRE.

### A SPLENDID LIBRARY DESTROYED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The oldest social organisation in this city has been the Bareilly Institute, a registered body whose chief business consisted in maintaining a big Public Library and Reading Room lodged at the beautiful building in the Centre of the city known as the Town Hall. The Library has been in a very flourishing condition for about half a century and was stocked with thousands of books and a large number of invaluable manuscript works, not available anywhere now. The Collector of this District has been the Ex-officio President of the Institute and there are more than a hundred Members.

On the morning of the 4th of April news spread in the city with electric rapidity that the Town Hall was on fire. People therefore at once flocked to the Town Hall in their hundreds and the members of the Seva Samities, Volunteers of the National and other Schools as well as some public spirited persons expressed their desire to be allowed to mitigate the fire by throwing water, at a time, when the fire was not very serious. But the Police sternly kept the people back and would not let them get close to the building. At first the big Hall together with the Public Library was quite safe, the fire commencing from the adjoining room which is used as the Court of Honorary Magistrates. But in a few minutes the fire spread and breaking through the intervening doors, began to do havoc in the Library Room. None having been permitted to get close to the Hall or throw water on the bookshelves, the whole of the Library which was second to none in the Province was, in half an hour's time completely reduced to ashes. Not a single book could be saved. The District Magistrate hastened to the scene but he reached there too late to be able to prevent the catastrophe. He himself did his best and also gave permission to the public to enter the building for the purpose of checking the fire with the result that the remaining building was saved and the fire was at once brought under control. Hundreds of buckets of water were brought inside the building by the enthusiastic youngsters of the Tilak Vidalaya and the Government High School. The whole of the building was so lavishly drenched that quite a stream of water flowed from the Town Hall.

The building may be repaired or even improved, but alas, the pride of Bareilly is gone. The living embodiment of the public spirit of the older generations of this town is no more. The public Library is now only a heap of dust where people old and young still gather to moisten eyes.

It is hoped that the authors and the various publishing houses in India both English and Vernacular would in a spirit of generosity extend a helping hand to the Bareilly Institute by presenting the Library a copy of their works and publications.—Yours, etc.

JAIRAM SAXE[illegible]
B.A. [illegible]
Secretary Bareilly [illegible]
Town [illegible]

Bareilly, U. P.

(For other correspondence see [illegible])

Lord Grey, the Australian race [illegible] for three thousand guineas arrived in Calcutta on April 26th and was taken charge of by Mr. Butlin the well known trainer.

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## NON-VIOLENCE.

### A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Everybody realises the importance of non-violence for the success of non-co-operation. Simply preaching of non-violence to the mob would not do. I think, in some cases, requesting the people to remain non-violent from the platforms is futile. Every man has got different temper and how can we expect patience, self-suffering, or non-violence from every Indian unless we ourselves take some practical steps in that direction. It is to be noted that the success of every work depends upon the way in which it is done. In my humble opinion there is a way and the sincere workers and the well-wishers of the country may put it to test. It is as follows:—

The local leaders of every city or a town as the case may be, should organise a committee of some workers. Every workers would represent the people of the quarter in which he resides and he should be a man in whom the people concerned have confidence and are ready to obey his orders and comply with his wishes. He should be held responsible for the maintanance of peace in that quarter, and for the acting of the people under his charge by the local leaders.

It is also desirable to place a sufficient number of volunteers under him who will help him in his task. There can be no doubt as to the maintenance of peace when the people of the quarter believe in his righteousness and when they trust him above all. Also through him the task of the distinct or the Tahsil Congress Committee would be facilitated.

The value of this method would be fully realised when we remember the unhappy incidents that took place not long ago.—Yours, etc.

SHAIKH MUNIR.

Asahayoga Ashram,
Nagpur, 3-4-21.

## A GHASTLY AND INSANITARY SIGHT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The horned portions of the heads of slaughtered cattle when loaded into bullock carts without any covering to screen them off from the public view present not only a ghastly and shocking sight wounding the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus but constitute and dangerous nuisance to public health and sanitation by the highly offensive odours which emanate from these carts conveying these limbs of the slaughtered animals from place to place. I wonder what the Municipal and the Police authorities are doing in this matter as both have got ample powers under their respective Acts to deal with the nuisance. Sec. 127 Clause (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 empowers the Commissioner of Police to enjoin on the owner of the cart or the driver thereof the duty of covering the contents of the carts with a suitable cloth and on his failure to do so the Commissioner has got the power to prosecute him for not conforming to such a lawful and reasonable direction as is contemplated by the section, similarly Section 410 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 prevents a person from exposing for sale any four footed animal or any meat or fish in any place other than a municipal or private market.

Such being the state of law with regard to the nuisance complained of herein, one cannot but hope that the publication of this letter will bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the nuisance and will serve the useful purpose of inducing them to take prompt and early action to stop the nuisance once for all.—Yours, etc.

S. J. MALADKER.

## NHE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the Bombay Piece Goods Merchants Association passed its resolution not to honour and retire the drafts except at the rate of 2 Sh., the Manchester and Lancashire Cotton interests raised a hue and cry and even went to the length of delivering gratuitious sermons about the purity and sanctity of contracts to the Indian merchants. In fact, they drew such a painful picture of the woes and miseries that would befall India if their advice was neglected, that to an ordinary layman, not schooled in the bureaucratic manipulations of the Indian Exchange—manipulations which were designed wholly to enrich England and to improverish India both in the matter of its exports as well as imports—such an advice seemed Christian and angel-like and worthy of being instantaneously followed without any further ado. But it is needless to say that to those who were familiar with the ins and outs of the exchange manipulations by Government, and their promise, amounting to a guarantee, to maintain the fixed rate of 2 Sh., the advice came as a bolt from the blue and therefore it met the fate it so richly deserved.

Now at this juncture when England is faced with a peril, as great as that of the last war, one might well ask the question, *"Is there no one in England now to raise a similar hue and cry against an unjust policy which their own Government is seeking to enforce at the expense of the poor miners simply with a view to placate the capitalists?"* But the reason for this absence of protest, when protest is really needed, is not far to seek. Both the Government and the employers have a cause of their own to serve and as the present occasion affords an excellent opportunity to grind their own axe they desire to take the bull by the horn and to say to each other "You scratch my back, and I scratch your".

The most important feature of the settlement of the coal strike in August last was the guarantee given by the Government in the name of their King-Emperor and in the sight of God to control the mines at all costs upto 31st August next. It is absolutely beyond comprehension why Government should try to recile from this solemn guarantee which is given under a statute. If an individual were to violate law, he would be promptly visited with adequate and instantaneous punishment, but if Government were to treat solemn statutes and treaties as so many scraps of paper, it is one of the many wonders of the British administration that the people, especially if they happen to belong to poor and middle classes as the miners in the present case, are absolutely important to do anything against a mighty and autocratic Government. Such is the rule of democracy even in England which crows loudly to be the freest country in the world. It is said that miners are at present working at losses and Government are reluctant to subsidise the same from public taxes and revenues, and that for these two reasons Government are forced to violate the statute. Now, no man outside the lunatic asylum will seriously contend that these are valid and good reasons. For, there is no condition attached to the statute that the guarantee will hold good so long as the mines are working at a profit. As a matter of fact, if such a condition had been sought to be so attached, the miners would have sooner thought of prolonging their struggle to its bitter end rather than giving in and surrendering their rights for a mess of pottage.

Finally, it is said that decontrol is the only course left open which Government have adopted after due and mature consideration. I, for one, refuse to share this view. There is certainly a better and safer course which, if adopted, would not only avert the present coal crisis, but would prove a panacea for all ills brought into being by the war. But the fact of the matter is that for some mysterious reasons England purposely shuts its eyes to this obvious policy. It is said that to maintain her newly-found territories England is spending money like water. She is spending £20 per head in Mesopotamia and a double that sum in Palestine, not to speak of other countries. If England were to cease playing providence to other countries and seriously think of setting her own house in order, if she were to take to heart the lesson taught by the common saying "Charity must begin at home", if she were to exercise her land-hunger, if instead of pouring millions into the wilds and unproductive lands of Mesopotamia and other countries, she were to employ them in subsidising her important industries like coal etc., as Germany even now, though she is paralysed by war, is doing, it would bring about an end of not only the present coal crisis, but also an end of all troubles and upheavals with which the world is overpowered since the days of the Armistice, and what is more, there would soon be peace and plenty everywhere as before. But the question of the hour is whether there is even the ghost of a chance for such a happy state of affairs ever materalising. "No", is the answed, so long as the present coalition ministry is in power. So long as the present premier who is known far and wide for his chameleon-like tendency of changing with every change in the political weather is not dislodged from his "Gadi" so long it is impossible even to dream of it.—Yours, etc.

N. C. BHESANIA.

Bombay, April 11.

## "A DILEMMA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your editorial about Englishmen and their manners is very illuminating and the remedy suggested is at present the only one. Last Saturday I landed at Bombay. The self-discipline punctuality, average honesty and the courteous and gentlemanly behaviour of Englishmen towards each other and towards foreigners left on a very good and deep impression on my mind of all Englishmen no matter poor or rich. Alas! This better side of their nature takes a somersault and one finds them the reverse of everything good-namely-rude, discourteous and self-important as soon as the steamer leaves English shores for India. To me there seem to be two reasons for this obvious change in their manners. Either the worst stuff comes away from England or the average person studiously puts on all these bad manners, probably at the instigation of the experienced-" to impress on the Indians the superiority of higher civilisation of white over black people.

Probably, dear sir, you will better explain this dilemma; English Newspapers and Anglo-Indians throw the word "Native" so often and so persistently in our teeth on English soil that one day I looked twice in a mirror to see whether my sunburnt black color had really bleached and become white in England as otherwise I could not be "Native" on English soil. Indians with Eastern courtsey call them Englishmen Europeans, Sahibs while dependent Indians are called "Natives" are written off as "Natives" on English soil and that too contemptuously. It would be fit and proper to address the English as "Natives of England". Personally I would like to call all my countrymen in India "Hindus" irrespective of religion or creed. Indian is the word framed and coined by foreigners and denotes red Indians from America, coal blacks from West Indies and browns from India or Hindusthan is thus used and very comprehensively and gives us "Hindus" all the discredits of average red Indian. When the Congress resolution of dissolving British Committee reached us in England we were all grateful to the Congress for the best resolution they had made. Begging pronaganda has no place in England; it was never of any use nor will it ever be. The average voter does not care to know India or her affairs. Neither is it of any use to associate ourselves with any political party in England. The salvation lies in purifying ourselves without the help of others.—Yours, etc.

K. N. PRADHAN.

Bombay, April 11.


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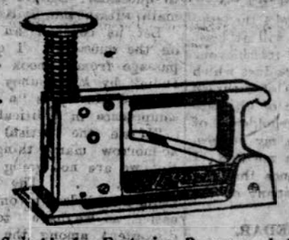

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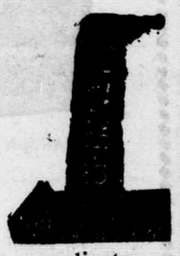

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## SWAMI GOVINDANAND.

### A CHARACTER-SKETCH.

(Contributed.)

Swami Govindanand M.A. was arrested in Tando Adam in the Nawabshah District whither he had gone on a lecturing tour on behalf of the Congress. The Swamiji has made himself most obnoxious to the authorities on account of his fearless independence, and great devotion to the cause of the country. He is the leader of the Congress movement in the city of Karachi where he has been working wholeheartedly not only on behalf of the Congress but on behalf of the Proletariat Emancipation Society of which he is the President, and the Vedanta Ashram which he has founded in the city and in which there are at present about half a dozen selfless workers.

Undoubtedly the Swamiji is an old enemy of the autocratic bureaucracy. While yet a student of the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, he had a fight with an autocratic Principal who had to resign his post and go away on account of the committee of the college considering that the young Javhermal was in the right and the Principal in the wrong. Having taken his M.A. degree in History the Swami served as Professor in the Fergusson College, in the Muzaffarpur College and in the Nagpur and Banki pur Colleges, but his heart being entirely attached to politics and Vedanta he wished to walk in the footsteps of his master, Swami Vivekanda. Before the outbreak of the war he planned a visit to America via Japan. He was refused passports to America in Japan and obtained a return passage to India on the Komagata Maru with the Sikh emigrants, whose history is written in letters of blood in the annals of 1914. He was interned in 1914 at Budge Budge where he received the most atrocious treatment for refusing to implicate several men of the Komagatamaru in a conspiracy against the British Government and for proclaiming his innocence.

**In solitary Confinement.**

Finding, in him a most uncompromising patriot the Police and the C.I.D. vowed eternal vengeance against him. He was removed from Alipur jail to the Yervavda jail in Poona where he was placed under solitary confinement till 8th April 1918 when he was taken to his native town of Hyderabad (Sind) and released.

The Swamiji spent nearly a year in contemplation and religious exercises and during the Satyagraha days of 1919 came boldly forward to work for the country. During the days of repression inaugurated by Mr. Lawrence, the then Commissioner-in-Sind, he was, of course, one of the marked men, his Ashram in Hyderabad was searched and he was harassed in several other ways and false charges were also trumped up against him and his co-workers. Commissioner Lawrence could not justify his policy of repression before Sir George Lloyd, who had at that time a fresh and honest mind and was not yet caught in the bureaucratic tentacles. The charges against the Hyderabad patriots had to be withdrawn and Mr. Lawrence had to leave Government House, Karachi, on long furlough never to show his face again in Sind. At the time of withdrawing the charges the Hyderabad workers were invited to Karachi for an interview with the Commissioner, Mr. Rieu, who took them to task for their agitation. The Swamiji refuted all the charges levelled against him and his friends and having had to come a long way to Karachi from the place where he was working, he sent a bill for all the expenses incurred for the journey and the Government was obliged to pay it in full.

**Work in Sind.**

The year 1919 was spent mostly by the Swamiji in lecturing tours and in his Vedanta Ashram in Bombay. In the spring of 1920 he accompanied the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak during his tour in Sind, which was a grand triumphal march. On the advice of the Lokmanya the Swamiji decided once for all to work in his native province of Sind and made Karachi his headquarters. He was not two months in Karachi when he had to lead the great N.-W. Railway strike in the summer of 1920. He kept the strikers under perfect control, he procured houses, money and food for the ejected workmen, worked day and night without proper food and the shelter for the success of the strike and had the satisfaction of seeing that the men's demands were mostly conceded by the railway authorities. The railway authorities wishing to get him out of the way trumped up against him a charge of trespass before the City Magistrate of Karachi. The Swami did not defend himself; he was fined Rs. 10, which he refused to pay, preferring jail, but in the meanwhile some pleaders paid the money against his will and he was released. He protested to the Magistrate that he had no right to receive the fine without his consent and appealed to the Judicial Commissioner's court on the principal that the Magistrate should not have taken the fine without his consent. But in the meantime, Non Cooperation and the boycott of courts was declared and he withdrew his appeal.

After the Special Congress of 1920 the Swamiji redoubled his energies and went from town to town, from village to village, proclaiming the Congress message. It was on account of his agitation in the press and on the platform that the Special Sind Provincial Conference was held in August, 1920, which discarding the neutral attitude towards the reforms adopted in the spring at the Sukkur conference openly denounced the reforms as unsatisfactory, inadequate and useless. This, of course, resulted in the Sind Moderates leaving the Congress organisations once for all and placing it in the hands of the younger men.

**"Soldiers of Liberty"**

The bureaucracy in Sind always looked upon this "Stakeless Sanyasin" as its most inveterate enemy, who should be got rid of under any circumstances. It will have no peace until and unless he is safely lodged in jail. The whole machinery of the C.I.D., with which Sind is honeycombed was set in motion against him. In six months' from the time of the Calcutta special Congress he did the work of six years. The masses were eager to receive the Congress message through the lips of such a selfless worker and wherever he went was received with honors which a Governor might envy. With his "Bell of Liberty" he half emptied" the Karachi D. J. Sind College and sent about 60 college youngmen to work in the villages of Sind, who are his "Soldiers of Liberty." He ha salso collected money for the maintenance of his soldiers and at the time of arrest was engaged in the Congress propaganda and collection of money for Tilak Swaraj Fund.

The Swamiji is not only a political worker but a Vedantin. It may be truly said of him that he loved Vedanta more than politics. If he entered politics it was because he felt that the religious message of a fallen and subject nation would never be received by the world with gladness on account of its degraded political condition. As a true Vedantist he had to be an uncompromising Swarajyist.

At the same time, those who knew anything of his inner life would unhesitatingly say that he bore no ill-will towards the British. His quarrel is with the bureaucracy, who kept his great country down for exploitation and administration, and painted it to the outside world as a semi-barbarous land in need of the benevolent bureaucrat. He would not take Swaraj from the Bureaucrat as a gift but he would win it. But he has no race hatred which is foreign to the true spirit of Vedanta. "This Prithvi (Globe) is for all God's creatures and I can no more exclude the Englishman from India than I can exclude the Muslim" is one of his favorite sayings. "Even if I have the power to do it, I won't do it, because India's future mission of *Vedantising* the world would fail if the Briton were to go away. From this melting pot of India would arise a new Vedant which would heal the world." This, in a few words, is his religious belief and his mission in life for which he would work. His religious convictions made him the most fearless and the most dreaded man in Sind. He is the Editor of two Sindhi monthlies the "Anand" and the "Shakti," through the columns of which he conveyed his higher thoughts and the spiritual message to his readers all over Sind.

He had no quarrel with Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, personally. But as he is the foreman of the bureaucratic machine he asked people to declare a *hartal* in Karachi on 21st March last when the Governor visited the city. The *hartal* was as complete as could be described. His prosecution under sections 124A and 153A was sanctioned within a fortnight of the Governor's visit to Karachi; and the Swamiji is now in the lockup undergoing his trial.

**A dedicated life**

We may or may not be privileged to see the sweet, smiling, calm and collected face of this thin, tall and fair Brahmcharin of 33 years. The judgment of an earthly government may go against him, but in the eyes of the Governor of this Universe his reward is great. He has sacrificed all the strength of his body, all the faculties of his mind and soul at the feet of the Bharata Mata and the Mother is glorified in this son of hers. Though bound he is free. From his cell would go forth prayers which are more potent than machine guns for the freedom of the Mother. And when India obtains Swaraj the name of Swami Govindananda of Sindhudesh will not remain unsung.

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"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau protest against arbitrary issue in England of Seven per cent. Sterling Loan with option of conversion rainous to Indian interests. Committee anticipate ultimate disastrous effect on value of rupee and securities in India. Also think prospects of issuing new rupee loan at reasonable rates seriously prejudiced by action of Secretary of State. Committee suggest no loans in England should be issued at higher rate than in India and Indian rupee investors should always have preference to invest on identical terms.

## PROBLEM OF 'UNTOUCHABLES'.

(Associated Press.)

BROACH, April 24.

A correspondent in "The Broach Mitra", a Broach weekly, states that the question of admitting the untouchable into the Gujerat Rajkiya schools in Broach and Jamlunsar has touched the feeling of several persons who are sorry that there should be intermingling of *dheds* and others.

Not a single pleader from the Broach District has still suspended practice, though the fifth Rajkiya Parishad is drawing nearer every day and though a few of them have joined the Reception Committee.

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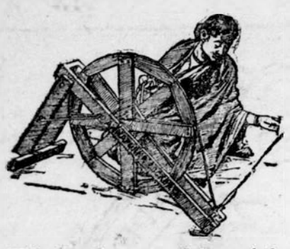

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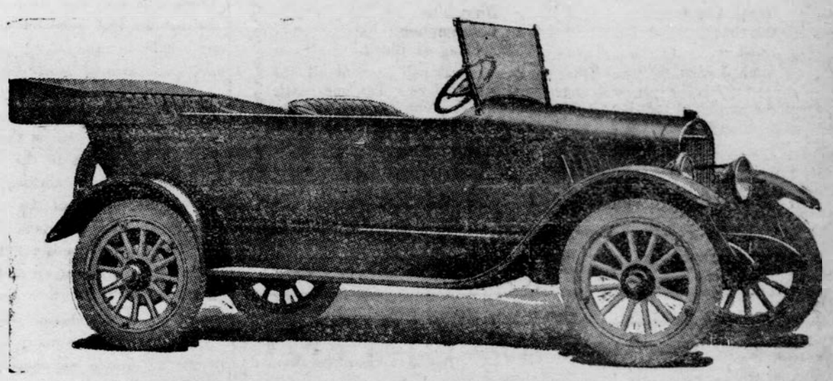

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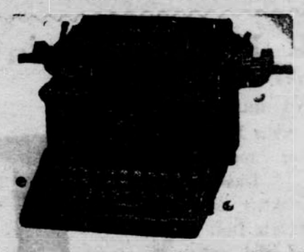

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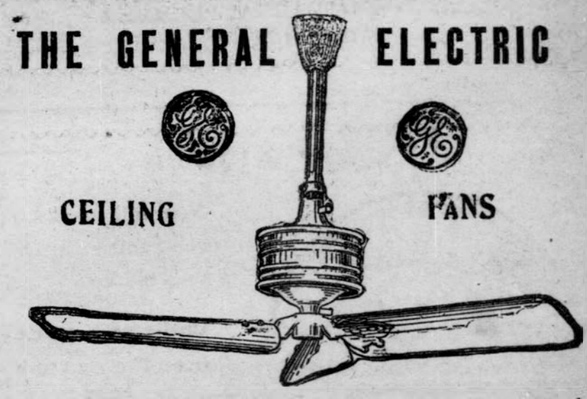

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